

مركز من القدس

Algeria	6.00	Dollars	125.00
Austria	2.5	Schillings	133.75
Belgium	360	Belgian Francs	4.50
Canada	1.00	Canadian Dollars	70.70
France	6.5	French Francs	106.35
Germany	1.8	DM	133.75
Italy	1.3	Lira	133.75
Japan	160	Yen	133.75
Spain	166.6	Pesetas	133.75
Switzerland	2.0	Swiss Francs	133.75
U.K.	1.0	Pounds	133.75
U.S.	1.0	Dollars	133.75
West Germany	1.8	DM	133.75
Yugoslavia	23.6	Dinars	133.75

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## Manila Troops Fire on Crowd; 12 Die, 98 Hurt

By Keith B. Richburg  
 Washington Post Service

**MANILA** — Government troops opened fire on an angry crowd of farmers and leftist demonstrators here Thursday, killing at least 12 persons and wounding 98.

It was the worst street violence here in years and it was followed by an indefinite suspension of the peace talks between the government and Communist rebel negotiators.

The demonstrators were demanding land reform and distribution of land that was taken over by the Aquino government after the overthrow of Ferdinand E. Marcos last February.

After the shootings, policemen riding in jeeps chased smaller groups of demonstrators and kept them from regrouping by lobbing tear gas canisters and firing automatic weapons into the air.

The shooting began when about 10,000 protesters surged against a line of policemen with riot shields who were blocking the entrance to the presidential palace. When the 300 unarmed policemen retreated behind their shields, a line of Marines backing them up opened fire into the crowd with rifles.

Leftist leaders and some of the victims who were interviewed in hospitals said that the shooting was unprovoked and came without warning. But according to witnesses and television film footage of the incident, some protesters threw stones and bottles at the police positions. Some of the demonstrators carried pipes and crude clubs with nails driven through them.

A tour of several city hospitals after the shooting revealed the extent of the carnage. Most of the victims were shot in the arms and legs. Many were shot through the chest.

See MANILA, Page 2



A man tries to aid a wounded demonstrator after troops fired on protesters in Manila.

## Bonn Cuts Key Rates, But Dollar Still Falls

### Inconclusive Accord in Washington

WASHINGTON — In a statement viewed by markets as vague in content and barren of commitments, the finance ministers of Japan and the United States have agreed that their currencies are being buffeted by "temporary instability" and that the markets "warrant monitoring."

Within minutes of the announcement Wednesday night, the U.S. dollar fell nearly 3 yen in Tokyo to 151.50 yen before recovering as speculators regained their nerve and reassessed the currency's immediate outlook.

"As expected, there was nothing concrete from the meeting," said a Japanese bank official. "The markets had wanted something specific, and this wasn't enough."

After a two-and-a-half hour meeting, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan and James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, reaffirmed an Oct. 31 agreement that the values of the nations' currencies be made "broadly consistent" with their economies.

"The ministers reaffirmed their willingness to cooperate on exchange market issues," the four-paragraph statement said.

But contrary to the predictions of Japanese financial markets, the statement did not mention any agreement to cut interest rates. Analysts pointed out, however, that such talks sometimes yield results that initially are not apparent.

The Reagan administration is under growing pressure to take action on the huge U.S. trade deficit, which is expected to top \$170 billion when final figures are available for 1986. One-third of that imbalance results from trade with Japan.

On Thursday, Mr. Baker warned Congress against the dangers of using quick legislative fixes to cure the huge trade U.S. deficit and the problems of global debt.

"Because it is clearly a time for our exporters to benefit from greater growth abroad and a more rea-



Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan after the meeting on currency.

### Pöhl Says U.S. Is 'Playing With Fire'

By Ferdinand Protzman  
 International Herald Tribune

**FRANKFURT** — The West German central bank, in a long-awaited move to help bolster the dollar and rein in the strong Deutsche mark, cut its key interest rates by one-half of a percentage point Thursday.

But the action, which had been widely expected, failed to immediately check the U.S. dollar's slide. After closing at 1,840.5 DM and 153.75 yen in New York on Wednesday, the dollar ended there Thursday at 1,815.00 DM and 151.90 yen.

"The market had completely discounted a half-percentage point cut," said a currency trader for a major Frankfurt bank. "The dollar's downward trend is unbroken. No one wants to buy dollars."

The moves by the Bundesbank's policy-making central bank council lowered the discount rate to 3 percent from 3.5 percent. It trimmed the Lombard rate to 5 percent from 5.5 percent, effective Friday.

The president of the Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pöhl, played down the measures' possible salutary effects on the dollar or the U.S. trade deficit and sharply criticized the Reagan administration for "playing with fire" by trying to "talk down" the U.S. currency.

"The effect of the cuts on currency rates depends on what other central banks do," Mr. Pöhl said, "but we wanted to increase the interest-rate differential with some of the weaker major currencies."

The cut puts the discount rate, the fee that the central bank charges on loans to commercial banks, at its lowest level since 1959, when it was 2.75 percent.

The Bundesbank last moved the discount rate on March 6, 1986, cutting it by half a point and setting off a concerted round of cuts by European central banks.

The little-used Lombard rate is the fee that the Bundesbank is

### Dow Soars 51.6 Points

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed a record 51.6 points Thursday to close at 2,145.67, another high. Dealers said trading got a big boost from the Bundesbank discount-rate cut. Page 10.

### LATE NEWS

**Kremlin Invites Glimp to Soviet**  
**WARSAW (NYT)** — Cardinal Joseph Glimp, the primate of Poland, has been invited to the Soviet Union by the Russian Orthodox Church.

Though the primate declined the invitation because of previous engagements, the step was widely seen as an overture to discussions between the Vatican and the Kremlin on a visit to the Soviet Union by John Paul II next year.

Cardinal Glimp, on his return from a visit to Algeria and a four-day stopover in Rome, confirmed Thursday that he had received the invitation from the Russian church to attend a symposium on peace in Moscow next month.

### INSIDE TODAY

**GENERAL NEWS**  
 ■ The removal of Hu Yaobang has raised concern in Hong Kong over its future under Chinese rule. Page 2.

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**  
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■ Guinness PLC snubbed an appeal by Argyll Group for merger talks. Page 11.

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## Shultz Says U.S., Iran Had Contacts After Arms Sales Controversy Broke

By Don Oberdorfer  
 and Walter Pincus  
 Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has testified that, despite his objections, U.S. officials continued to meet secretly with Iranians about arms and hostages as recently as last month, according to congressional sources familiar with his testimony.

Such contacts would have occurred weeks after the Iran-contra affair had become public and the State Department purportedly put in charge of U.S. policy on Iran.

Mr. Shultz, in a three-hour closed session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said Wednesday that he authorized a Dec. 6 meeting in Europe of State Department and Central Intelligence Agency officials with Iranian contacts, the sources said.

But Mr. Shultz said he was astonished to learn that the Iranians had arrived with a nine-point "agenda" which included acquisition of American TOW anti-tank missiles and spare parts for Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, the release of 17 Islamic Jihad guerrillas held in Kuwait and the release of U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian militants in Lebanon.

President Ronald Reagan had announced publicly Nov. 19 that no more arms would be furnished to Iran.

But at the meeting in Europe, the Iranians insisted that the agenda had been worked out in earlier discussions with National Security Council representatives, according to Western analysts reject an Iraqi charge that U.S. satellite data were misleading. Page 5.

to an account of Mr. Shultz's presentation.

Mr. Shultz added that when he discovered to his dismay that this was true, he immediately ordered that the U.S.-Iranian discussions end.

The secretary told the committee that he was furious to discover a few days later that, despite his instructions, CIA officials resumed the discussions with the Iranian contacts. Mr. Shultz "raised hell" when he found out, one lawmaker said Wednesday.

Before Mr. Shultz's disclosure Wednesday, the last known meeting between Iranian and American officials, including CIA officials and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North of the NSC staff, took place in Geneva on Nov. 8-10, in the week after disclosure of the Reagan administration's Iranian initiative by a Lebanese magazine. No details of this meeting have been disclosed.

On Dec. 6, the day that U.S. and Iranian officials were meeting See IRAN, Page 2

## Mulroney Attacks U.S. Over Trade, Acid Rain

By John F. Burns  
 New York Times Service

**OTTAWA** — Canadian officials, in an unusually fractious mood, have met with Vice President George Bush and demanded that the Reagan administration make greater efforts to fulfill commitments on trade, acid rain and other issues.

With Mr. Bush standing beside him, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney complained Wednesday of American indifference to Canada in terms that are common in Canadian politics but are rarely used, at least in public, when high U.S. officials are visiting.

"The biggest trading partner of the United States is not West Germany or Japan, it's right here, by a long shot," Mr. Mulroney said. "And the government of Canada, and Canadians, don't want to be on anybody's back burner, or taken for granted at any time."

The prime minister also again criticized U.S. efforts to reduce acid rain. The government here has described the U.S. budget appropriation for 1987-88 of only \$287 million for the development of clean coal-burning as a breach of an agreement signed by President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Mulroney. Asked whether he considered this to be consistent with the promise of \$5 billion from government and industry that Mr. Reagan made in Washington in May for a program of five years to develop the technology, Mr. Mulroney replied: "Absolutely not. There's a lot more that they can do," adding, "I'm going to believe this when I see the cash."

Mr. Bush, accompanied by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, spent barely five hours here on a trip that was hurriedly arranged last week at the request of Mr. Mulroney. With his government's popularity slipping badly in public opinion polls, the Canadian leader used the occasion to present a new image as a man prepared to speak toughly to the United States.

He had made his mark early as prime minister with an effusive friendliness toward the United States that went beyond the more cautious approach of previous Canadian leaders.

Lately, this appeared to become a liability because of issues that are top priorities here, but of lesser concern in Washington — mainly trade, acid rain and Canadian sovereignty claims in the Arctic. With Mr. Mulroney struggling simultaneously against a new corruption scandal in his administration, his advisers saw the Bush meeting as an opportunity to regroup.

Mr. Bush, expressionless as Mr. Mulroney spoke with reporters, stepped to the microphones afterward and appeared to recognize the political implications of the meeting for the Canadian.

The vice president said that of all the U.S. foreign relationships, "this one has got to rank as the most important."

Mr. Bush offered no immediate concessions, saying his purpose in coming had been to "listen" to the Canadians and to offer an American view. But he said that he would be conveying Mr. Mulroney's concerns to Mr. Reagan when the two meet at the White House.

A major Canadian complaint at the meeting was that the United States has been neglecting Mr. Mulroney's most risky political initiative, the effort begun last year to negotiate a free trade accord with the United States.

Because this would involve trading lower tariffs on Canada's heavy-

## Iran Claims New Gains in Basra Fighting

Reserve

**MANAMA, Bahrain** — Iran said Thursday that its forces had destroyed a quarter of the Iraqi units defending the southern city of Basra as Baghdad reported repulsing fresh Iranian attacks.

With the ground war raging in marshlands east of the city of one million people, both sides reported a mounting civilian toll from air, missile and artillery assaults on their cities.

An Iranian spokesman, Kamal Kharrazi, said at a news conference that Iran had knocked out 25 Iraqi brigades, a quarter of the Iraqi units in the battle area, since launching its southern offensive two weeks ago. An Iraqi brigade normally numbers about 3,000 men.

An Iraqi field commander said his forces had repelled several Iranian attacks on their positions east of Basra, inflicting heavy losses on the Iranians. He did not elaborate.

Baghdad said its planes launched "destructive" raids on targets in the Iranian cities of Qom, Dizful, Isfahan and Tabriz on Wednesday and attacked Borujerd on Thursday.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said that 100 civilians were killed in the attack on the holy city of Qom, raising the death toll in two weeks of Iraqi air and missile attacks to at least 1,500.

Basra, which has come under almost daily Iranian artillery bombardment for several months, was shelled again Wednesday. An Iraqi commander said six persons were killed and 15 were wounded.

Iraqi officials said that more than 150 civilians had been killed and 1,000 had been injured in Iranian artillery and air attacks since the Iranians launched their drive toward Basra.



Rescue workers surveyed a residential area of Isfahan, in central Iran, after Iraqi planes bombed the city on Tuesday.

## Soviet Plans To Reduce Oil Exports

By Gary Lee  
 Washington Post Service

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet Union is cutting its oil exports by 7 percent following consultations here with the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Faisal bin Abdulaziz, and Saudi officials announced Thursday.

The chief Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said, "As a result of our talks with the Saudi minister, we are cutting back our exports a little further."

The agreement was to reduce Soviet exports by 7 percent. Mr. Nasser told journalists when he arrived in Oslo on Thursday after two days of talks in Moscow.

The cut represents an unusual case of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which are competitors for oil sales to the West.

Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, the Soviet prime minister, said Wednesday after a meeting with Mr. Nasser that "The Soviet Union approves of OPEC's constructive efforts and takes them into consideration."

The Soviet decision appears to be a direct response to efforts by OPEC to raise the price of oil, which has increased from \$14 to \$19 in the past six months.

Western economists in the Soviet capital consider the reduction beneficial to both sides because it will limit the availability of oil in the open market and thus will keep the price from falling.

"We are an oil exporter and we are interested in stabilizing prices," Mr. Gerasimov said.

According to figures released by the Soviet Central Statistics Board this week, overall Soviet revenue from foreign trade fell by 8 percent last year. Most of the decline was due to collapsed oil prices, Western experts said.

During his two-day visit to Moscow, Mr. Nasser met with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze as well as with Mr. Ryzhkov and other senior Kremlin officials.

Mr. Nasser was the first Saudi minister to visit Moscow since 1982 when Prince Saud al Faisal came here. Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union do not have diplomatic relations.

Saying that Mr. Nasser's visit represented "progress" in Saudi-Soviet relations, Mr. Gerasimov added, "If Saudi Arabia is interested in improving relations, we see no obstacle."

## 1,908 Years Later, Ancient Pompeii May Be Buried Yet Again

By Roberto Suro  
 New York Times Service

**ROME** — Mount Vesuvius did a good job of burying Pompeii A.D. 79 that only now has any thought of doing it again.

This time it is the leaders of modern Pompeii, who intend to lay a highway over a part of the doomed town city — a part that has never been excavated.

Citizens' groups and the officials charge of protecting the archaeological site are battling to stop the project, but they are not entirely slain of success.

"I am worried because I know I am right," said Baldassare Conticello, the superintendent of archaeology at Pompeii and a veteran of years in Italy's cultural bureaucracy. "I know from experience at the moment of maximum dan-



"If the project is carried forward, we will not give an inch. We will rally all the forces of culture in Italy and around the world."

The new road would pass over what appears to be an abandoned piece of land that lies between the archaeological park and the outskirts of the modern town.

But below the ground, success in Vesuvius's lava, lies part of Pompeii's necropolis. Far more than a simple graveyard, it is presumed to be a series of monuments that were built on either side of a road leading out of the city, in the fashion of the Appian Way in Rome.

The prospect that the area might never be excavated is the only one, and not necessarily the most important, of the objections of Mr. Conticello and his colleagues at the Ministry of Culture.

The planned highway would be less than a mile long and would just connect two other major roads. The idea is to draw heavy traffic out of the center of modern Pompeii by creating a bypass for the many trucks that ply between the Vesuvian hinterland and the coastal plain.

Mr. Conticello said he had no argument with the idea of the road and enthusiastically agreed that one was necessary. He insisted, however, that it should follow a different route.

At the moment the blueprints show the road passing right next to the fence that marks the boundaries of the archaeological park, according to Mr. Conticello. Aside from the esthetic damage, Mr. Conticello said, this could present a physical threat to the ruins.

"No one questions the fact that air pollution destroys ancient stones, particularly marble," Mr. Conticello said, "and so you are asking for trouble by bringing traffic so close to the ruins."

At one point, the edge of the road would be about three feet (one meter) from the walls of the ancient amphitheater, which is at the very edge of the archeological zone. The structure is used for outdoor concerts in the summer, but the sound of heavy trucks passing so close might spell the end of that program.

"It is better not to mention the concerts at all," Mr. Conticello said. "That is the kind of argument that will be sure to backfire. We can't place culture above the needs of the ordinary folks."

The modern town of Pompeii is an impoverished place compared with the sumptuous Roman boom town. The five million tourists who visit the ruins every year rarely venture into modern Pompeii, and so the ancient town brings negligible employment and income.

The Town Council approved plans for the road in August, but it is only now beginning the process of seeking construction money from the government because it has none of its own.

Mr. Conticello and his ministry have presented their objections to the appropriate officials in Rome. But he said he believed that the best argument against financing the project was that it would not really relieve the traffic problem in modern Pompeii. The vehicles would have to cross most of the modern town to get to the bypass.

AL HEEALD TRIBUNE

LATIN AMERICA

NEW ZEALAND



# Hu's Removal Stirs Fears in Hong Kong Over Rights

By Patrick L. Smith  
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — The removal last week of Hu Yaobang as head of the Chinese Communist Party has heightened concern here over Hong Kong's civil liberties after 1997, when Britain's colonial leases expire and China is to assert its control over the territory.

Political analysts expect Mr. Hu's departure to increase public anxiety on a range of issues related to Hong Kong's future under Beijing. But attention has focused most immediately on official efforts to reform long-standing legislation governing publishing and broadcasting.

The mainland's campaign against "bourgeois liberalism" and the journalists who supported them is sharpening a broad public debate over how best to preserve freedom of speech and the press here once Chinese sovereignty is established.

Under existing press laws the government has wide-ranging power to suspend or suppress publications and to deny the right to publish by refusing to register a newspaper or magazine.

The government is now seeking to ease these censorship regulations by introducing legislation that would remove most of those powers, although it would retain the right to

prevent the publication of "false news likely to alarm public opinion." Another bill covers the censorship of pornography. The Legislative Council is expected to pass the amendments within the next few weeks.

Both pieces of legislation have generally been welcomed.

At the same time, journalists, lawyers and some legislators have criticized the new measures as inadequate. Officials continue to enjoy wide latitude, they assert, in interpreting the statutes and in prosecuting those accused of publishing news reports that may lead to public disturbances.

Revised press and censorship laws are the latest in a series of legal reforms to provoke controversy since London and Beijing agreed in 1984 on Hong Kong's return to China. Despite guarantees of autonomy after 1997, many residents question whether legislation affecting civil rights may be abused once Hong Kong becomes a special administrative region of the mainland.

In further heightening local sensitivities, recent developments in China have underscored the extent to which Hong Kong's fragile sense of confidence is tied to Beijing's commitment to its own reform program.

"The deteriorating situation in China may not have direct or immediate repercussions here," said Wong Kwok Wah, chairman of the Hong Kong Journalists Association.

"But if a conservative ideology prevails, I can't see any way for Hong Kong and China to live together harmoniously."

Local journalists were shaken last week by the removal of several editors at two newspapers in Shenzhen, a special economic zone bordering Hong Kong. One of the papers involved, the Shenzhen Youth News, is said to have been among the most liberal in China.

On Wednesday the All China Journalists Association, citing the present political situation, formally canceled plans to attend a worldwide conference of journalists to be held in Hong Kong next month.

Ironically, Hong Kong enacted its current press laws to guard against an influx of Communists immediately after the Chinese revolution in 1949. Their extreme stringency prompted widespread international protest at the time.

Hong Kong has applied these laws on only three occasions, all of them during a series of riots in 1967 prompted by China's Cultural Revolution. The local journalists association and other groups began calling for their repeal soon after the conclusion of the Chinese-British agreement three years ago.

Acknowledging that the laws were outdated, the government issued amendments last month that limit its powers chiefly to the registration of news publications.

At the same time, it retained a clause preventing reports of "false news likely to alarm public opinion." The clause allows the attorney general to presume guilt in such cases unless the accused can prove the absence of malicious intent.

Government officials insist that the clause be kept to control the small and often irresponsible "sensational papers" that comprise many of the more than 130 newspapers published here.

But journalists and other critics say that effectively keeps the means of suppression in official hands. For many, it also raises fears that the local administration is unwilling to risk reforms that may provoke Beijing's ire.

"It's unfortunate that these measures are being debated while 1997 is on everyone's mind," said James So, Hong Kong's information secretary. "It tends to make everyone try to see more in what we are doing than is actually there."

A pending pornography law has raised similar concerns. It provides no legal guidelines for what is "obscene" or indecent; the interpretation of such terms would be left to a tribunal drawn from public officials and community leaders.

Separately, the administration is also revising a television ordinance that critics say gives the government too much latitude in censoring news and current affairs programs.

# China Fires 2 Scientists; Link Seen To Protests

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China dismissed two prominent scientists from their posts at the head of the Chinese Academy of Sciences on Thursday in what diplomats said was an outgrowth of the Communist Party campaign against Western democratic influence.

The standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's legislature, said that Lu Jian, the president of the academy, and the president of the academy, who has been both a vice president and the academy's Communist Party boss, have been dismissed from their government posts.

At the same time, the committee concluded a 10-day session without settling the unanswered questions about China's future political leadership. It did not choose a successor to Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, who became acting general secretary of the Communist Party when Hu Yaobang was forced to resign as party chief last week.

Instead, Mr. Zhao was left as prime minister and is thus, for now in charge of day-to-day affairs of both the government and Communist Party under the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Mr. Lu and Mr. Yu became the highest ranking in a series of scientists and other intellectuals who have been removed from their jobs or purged from the Communist Party in recent weeks. There were indications the two men may have been forced out for opposing the party's earlier firing and expulsion of Fang Lizhi, a physicist who supported student demonstrations for democracy.

Another scientist, Zhou Guangzhou, was named to replace Mr. Lu as president of the academy.



R. Budd Dwyer puts a pistol in his mouth at a news conference Thursday moments before killing himself.

# State Aide Kills Self in U.S.

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania — State Treasurer R. Budd Dwyer shot and killed himself Thursday during a press conference, making a rambling statement denouncing his conviction in a bribery case.

During his comments, Mr. Dwyer pulled a revolver from a manila envelope he was holding, put the gun in his mouth and pulled the trigger. Mr. Dwyer, a Republican, had won re-election to a four-year term in 1984. He faced as long as 55 years in prison for his conviction on five counts of mail fraud, four counts of interstate transportation in aid of racketeering, one count of perjury and one count of conspiracy to commit bribery.

Mr. Dwyer and a former state Republican chairman, Robert J. Asher, were convicted last month of conspiring to accept bribes in awarding a no-bid computer contract. He was scheduled to be sentenced Friday in federal court, and was expected to resign at the press conference.

# MANILA: Protesters Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

back. Some of the dead had been shot in the head.

The confrontation and threats of retaliatory protests by irate leftist leaders posed a potentially devastating crisis for President Corason C. Aquino. The incident occurred 11 days before a scheduled nationwide referendum on a constitution that the hopes will end the political turmoil.

In the first political fallout from the carnage, Communist rebels and government negotiators announced that peace talks aimed at ending an 18-year insurgency had broken off indefinitely and that a 60-day cease-fire would not be extended after it expires on Feb. 7.

In a terse televised speech after a late-night emergency cabinet meeting, President Corason C. Aquino said she had launched an independent, nongovernmental investigation of the incident. She announced that the director of the Capital Command police forces, General Ramon Montano, would be placed on a leave of absence during the probe.

"The persons responsible for this tragedy, whichever side they belong to, will be held to the fullest account," she said.

Mrs. Aquino also warned her countrymen to expect more violence in the days leading up to the referendum on Feb. 2.

Various reports Thursday suggested that both sides in the demonstration may have been angling for a confrontation.

The police and military officials charged that "provocateurs" had infiltrated the ranks of the protesters and provided the crude weapons they carried.

Leftists pointed out that the police guarding the street leading to the palace had removed the barbed wire barricades that were erected over the weekend.

Eduardo Manalillo, a police captain who was on the scene, said that demonstrators provoked the violence.

"These demonstrators attacked the police column," he said. "They hurled stones and pillows."

He added: "The military came to our rescue. We were outnumbered."

Thursday's incident was the worst violence in Manila since Mrs. Aquino's husband, the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., was assassinated in 1983. Eleven people were killed and 247 wounded in an anti-Marcos demonstration on Sept. 21, 1983, a month after Mr. Aquino was slain.

In 1985, more than 20 persons were shot to death by civilian paramilitary forces during a street rally in esplanade, in Negros Occidental Province.



Riot police took cover behind shields as they prepared to advance against thousands of demonstrators Thursday in Manila.

# India Using New Strategy Against Carbide

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The Indian government, bolstered by a recent decision by the nation's highest court on a chemical leak in New Delhi, has adopted a novel legal strategy that lawyers say could force an early verdict against Union Carbide Corp. in the lawsuit over the 1984 Bhopal gas disaster.

The Indian strategy is based on expanding American concepts of product liability. If it is successful, the judge hearing the case in Bhopal could decide the issue of Carbide's liability without taking evidence of negligence, design defects or even possible sabotage at the pesticide plant.

India, representing hundreds of thousands of victims in the disaster, is suing Carbide for \$3 billion in damages.

In challenging the Indian lawsuit, Carbide, which is based in Danbury, Connecticut, contends that the plant was actually run by its Indian subsidiary.

Carbide also asserts the plant met all "reasonable" safety standards but that the gas disaster was caused deliberately by a disgruntled employee or group of employees.

Many legal experts say that it could take years for the court to go through a mountain of documents

and hear all the arguments over possible negligence at the plant, whether it met certain safety standards and whether the accident was caused by sabotage.

The Indian approach, outlined last week by a group of American lawyers hired by the Indian government, is aimed at sidestepping these arguments and, in effect, forcing the judge to decide right away on Carbide's liability as a matter of theory rather than fact.

Currently, there are no negotiations under way between the government and the chemical company to reach an out-of-court settlement.

At issue is the escape of deadly methyl isocyanate gas on Dec. 2, 1984, at the Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal, in the worst industrial accident in history. More than 2,000 people died and at least 200,000 were injured.

The Indian legal approach is based on a theory of liability that Indian lawyers acknowledge has never been upheld by Indian courts or courts in any other country. In fact, the theory, known as "multinational enterprise liability," was developed specifically for the Bhopal situation, and was first tried out in the government's 1985 complaint against Carbide, which was filed in the Federal District Court in New York City.

The theory holds that a multinational corporation controlling a majority interest in a hazardous enterprise has a "nondelegable duty to assure that the activity does not cause harm."

The theory goes well beyond anything that has been accepted by American courts, much less the Indian courts, which have traditionally kept to narrow interpretations of product liability. Nevertheless, many legal experts say the Indian courts would be under heavy pressure to accept the theory.

The multinational enterprise theory is being strongly challenged by Carbide's lawyers, who argue that such a concept has never existed before.

But Indian lawyers argue that the theory was strongly supported by a little-noticed decision last month by a special panel of the Indian Supreme Court. That decision involved a verdict against Shirram Food & Fertilizers Co., whose storage tank containing a poisonous chemical collapsed Dec. 5, 1985, sending gas through the neighborhood. One person died and 300 were hospitalized.

In that case, the first of its kind in India, a special Supreme Court panel held that, under the Constitution, the top management of any company had an "absolute and nondelegable liability" to insure

# DOLLAR: A Vague Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

weaker dollar. At the same time, they said, the deteriorating health of the Japanese economy underlines a need for currency stability.

Peter Morgan, the chief economist for the British investment firm of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said Japan would have no choice but to cut its interest rates.

"Japan would have had to cut the rate anyway to try to weaken the yen and offset the slowdown in economic growth," he said.

In the debate over the dollar's future, most dealers say Washington seems to hold the upper hand.

But Japan is funneling the huge amounts of money it earns on its exports back to the United States, buying U.S. Treasury bonds and financing Washington's huge budget deficit.

If that buying suddenly dried up, U.S. interest rates would shoot up, shattering the fragile American economy. (NYT, AP, Reuters)

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Kohl Consults Party on Hostage Crisis

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl met with leaders of the Christian Democratic Party on Thursday to discuss the abduction of West Germans in Beirut as the government faced national election Sunday.

The abductions of Rudolf Cordes, 53, and Alfred Schmidt, 47, apparently were linked to a U.S. request for the extradition of Mohammed Ali Hamadei, who was arrested last week at the Frankfurt airport. Mr. Hamadei is sought by the United States as one of the hijackers of a U.S. airliner in 1985.

In Beirut, West German nationals were reported to be leaving the Moslem western sector of the city as Terry Waite, the Church of England envoy, continued his attempts to negotiate the release of foreign hostages. Mr. Waite has not been seen for almost two days and was believed to be pursuing contacts with the captors of some of the hostages.

## Heavy Snowstorm Hits Eastern U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — A storm dumped up to 14 inches (about 36 centimeters) of snow in the United States from the Northeast to the Deep South, shutting down airports and schools, closing highways from Mississippi to New England, and hobbling the work of the U.S. government in Washington.

New York's LaGuardia and Kennedy International airports were closed, and flights were delayed at the international airports in Newark, New Jersey, and Philadelphia. In Atlanta, Hartsfield International Airport, the South's busiest, was closed for four hours until crews managed to clear one runway. National Airport in Washington managed to stay open for two hours before closing near noon.

## Aspin Re-Elected Head of House Panel

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin was elected chairman of the House Armed Services Committee on Thursday by his fellow Democrats, regaining the post he lost two weeks ago.

Mr. Aspin, 48, was first elected chairman of the influential panel two years ago, but was removed because of his support for the MX missile and for switching his vote to support aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. Since then, Mr. Aspin has decided to oppose both the MX missile and the rebel aid.

He was the leader on all three secret ballots by the 258 Democrats in the House of Representatives.

On the final ballot, he defeated Representative Marvin Leath of Texas, 133-116. Representative Nicholas Mavroules of Massachusetts and Charles E. Bennett of Florida dropped out after preliminary balloting.

## Anglican-Catholic Panel in Accord

LONDON (Reuters) — A joint Anglican-Roman Catholic panel Thursday had resolved a dispute on the Christian doctrine of salvation, one of the major doctrinal disputes at the heart of the Reformation which led to the split between Rome and the Protestant churches four centuries ago.

In a statement on "Salvation and the Church," the second Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission said, "We believe that for two Communions are agreed on the essential aspects of the doctrine of salvation and on the church's role within it." The commission is expected to heat the rift that led to the establishment of the Church of England in 1534.

## U.S. Congress Backs Clean Water Bill

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The Senate has introduced House of Representatives in giving overwhelming approval to a billion water-cleanup bill identical to one that President Ronald Reagan vetoed last year, presenting him with his first major legislative challenge from the 100th Congress and its Democratic majority.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Thursday: "The president's advisers will almost surely recommend veto because it's a budget-buster of major proportions." United Press International reported.

## For the Record

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire named Mabi Mubumba as prime minister Thursday, the Belgian news agency Belga reported. Mr. Mabi who was finance minister, takes over the post kept open by Mr. Mubumba after he removed Kengo Wa Dondo in October.

Burkina Faso and Mali have expressed agreement with a ruling by the International Court of Justice on a border dispute between the two West African states, it was announced in The Hague on Thursday.

The directors of Agence France-Presse elected a new chairman of the television development for Hachette, succeeds Henri Figeat.

A fourth round of talks preliminary to nuclear leading negotiations began Thursday, involving Soviet and U.S. experts in Geneva.

More than 500,000 university students and their supporters marched Wednesday through Mexico City to protest revisions approved last October limiting admissions and raising student fees.

Guadon... leader asked to resign by legislature

Calharov Stepson... Visa

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# CANADA: U.S. Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

ly protected industries for wider access to U.S. markets. Mr. Mulroney has been vulnerable to charges by opponents that he is gambling with Canadian jobs and sovereignty.

Lately, his problems have been compounded by a series of retaliatory tariffs and restrictions imposed by the United States on major Canadian exports, notably softwood lumber.

The prime minister's appeal to Mr. Bush on Wednesday was for Washington to follow Canada's lead and give the trade talks the "highest priority."

He described the absence of this as "sort of strange" given the extent of trade between the two countries. About \$150 billion worth of merchandise crosses the border each year. This is by far the largest commercial relationship in the world with Canada easily outstripping Japan and the entire European Community as the largest U.S. trading partner.

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# IRAN: Shultz Says U.S. Contacts Continued Last Month

(Continued from Page 1)

again in Europe. Mr. Reagan said in his Saturday radio broadcast that his efforts to forge relationships with "moderates" in Iran had been "broken off" after they had been publicized. He added that "it was not my intent to do business with Khomeini, to trade weapons for hostages."

Mr. Shultz, who has said he opposed trading arms for hostages from the time the issue first arose in 1985, also has adamantly opposed pressuring Kuwait to release the terrorists it is holding for a series of 1983 bombings.

The release of these prisoners has been a consistent demand of the Islamic Jihad group holding American hostages in Lebanon.

The State Department has denied repeated rumors from the Middle East that the United States is pressuring Kuwait about the prisoners.

A participant at the hearing Wednesday said Mr. Shultz's testimony seemed to explain why he sent a message to Kuwait's foreign minister later in December reaffirming that the United States is not linking freedom for the terrorists with release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

In his testimony, Mr. Shultz also provided new details about U.S. efforts to solicit aid from other governments to aid the contra rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua.

Previously, Mr. Shultz had said he was aware of only one such appeal, apparently the previously reported solicitation of money from the Sultan of Brunei by a senior State Department official. Saudi Arabian involvement has also been reported.

On Wednesday, however, he testified that he had learned about several others, including a U.S. request for communications equipment for the rebels, according to sources familiar with the testimony. It was unclear which nations were solicited, by whom and why Mr. Shultz had not previously disclosed the requests.

Mr. Shultz began his testimony by reading for about an hour from a detailed description of his knowledge and actions concerning the Iran policy and the contra connection. The document he read was stamped "top secret" and, contrary to normal practice, no copy was submitted to the committee in advance or made available as he spoke.

Committee members, who were reluctant to discuss details of Mr.

# 2 Die During Quakes in Italy

LIVORNO, Italy — Two people died of heart failure and thousands of others fled into the streets following two tremors Thursday that shook this Tuscan seaport, officials said. The National Geophysics Institute reported that the largest quake measured 3.8 on the Richter scale.

# Pedal Plane Sets Distance Records In California

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California — The experimental pedal plane Eagle, piloted by a triathlon athlete, set two unofficial distance records for human-powered flight Thursday as it lumbered slowly around a triangular course above this desert flight center.

The pilot, Glenn Tremml, 26, surpassed the 22-mile (35-kilometer) world record set in 1979 by the Gossamer Albatross, which was pedaled across the English Channel by Bryan Allen. Mr. Tremml's flight covered 37.2 miles during a two-hour, 13-minute flight.

He also broke a 10-mile closed-course mark set Wednesday by Lois McCallin, 30, in the same plane. She flew the 92-pound (42-kilogram) plane over a similar course.

Built of lightweight carbon fiber, polystyrene foam, plywood, plastic and synthetic cloth, the Eagle was designed by Dr. at about 15 mph only 10 feet (3 meters) above the ground. The plane is 29 feet long, and its wings span 114 feet.

# GULF: Iran Claims Gains at Basra

(Continued from Page 1)

false Lebanese passport identifying him as a Maronite Catholic member Elias Ponnad Saab, is believed by intelligence sources to be a member of the Shiite Mousavi clan. The clan's numerous relatives in the Basra valley form the nucleus of a number of Islamic fundamentalist groups.

Islamic Jihad has already claimed responsibility for a suicide car bomb assassination attempt on Kuwait's ruler, Sheikh Jafar al-Ahmed al-Sabah in May 1985. The attack was one of a number of terrorist incidents that have plagued the country in recent years.

Despite the threats, Kuwait has refused to release the 17 prisoners.

The Islamic Jihad threat was followed the next day by another from a group called the Revolutionary Justice Organization, which warned that it would strike if the meeting was held.

On Wednesday, another previ-

# Gadhafi Will Not Attend

The official Libyan JANA news agency said Thursday that Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, would not attend the Islamic summit meeting in Kuwait because of the presence of Egypt, Reuters reported from London.

Egypt was suspended from the conference after it signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979. It regained full membership in 1984 and President Hosni Mubarak plans to attend the meeting.



### Ecuadoran Leader Asked To Resign by Legislature

QUITO, Ecuador — Congress on Thursday called on President León Febres Cordero to resign, accusing him of violating the constitution and provoking his 12-hour abstention last week by air force commanders through intransigence.

The Congress, which is dominated by the leftist opposition, approved 39-29 a nonbinding resolution urging the president to quit in favor of Vice President Blasco Parra Padilla.

A spokesman for Mr. Febres Cordero said Thursday: "The resolution has neither constitutional, legal nor moral value." United Press International reported. He said there was "no way" the president would resign and that he considered the motion as "advice from the enemy."

The meeting of Congress closed without the introduction of an impeachment measure, which some deputies had threatened but which apparently did not have the required support of a two-thirds majority.

Ecuador's military high command has publicly backed the conservative president and warned against an impeachment trial.

The resolution approved Thursday accused Mr. Febres Cordero of violating human rights, depriving people of the right to vote, aggression against Congress and refusing to enact its decisions.

It also accused him of provoking his abduction by air force paratroopers at the Taura base near the port city of Guayaquil last Friday. Two of his bodyguards were killed and five wounded in the attack during an awards ceremony.

In return for Mr. Febres Cordero's release, the military forced the president to authorize the freeing of General Frank Vargas Pazos, who had been jailed after organizing two rebellions last March.

Congress had voted an amnesty for General Vargas last September, but Mr. Febres Cordero refused to enact it. Many congressmen felt it was this refusal that precipitated the current crisis.

Mr. Febres Cordero, before being released, signed a promise not to retaliate against those who abducted him and 40 of his aides.

However, on Thursday, an army C-130 transport plane flew the 74 air force commandos who seized Mr. Febres Cordero from Taura to Quito. A government spokesman said they were being transferred to units of the parachute regiment in Latacunga and Quevedo.

The presidency minister, Patricio Quevedo, denied that the air force parachute commando unit was to be disbanded, as Mr. Febres Cordero had told journalists on Wednesday.

Attorney General Guillermo Morán Morbion announced Wednesday that he had instructed military and civilian judges to open a criminal investigation into the abduction.

Mr. Morán said that he made the decision after consulting with Mr. Febres Cordero and did not feel bound by the president's word not to punish his kidnappers.

He said that the president made a "personal commitment" to the rebels "with a gun pointed at his chest."

"How can a prosecutor stand on the sidelines, indifferent to this crime that has outraged public opinion?" he asked reporters.

"It is up to the president to defend his own word of honor," Mr. Morán added. "I have an obligation to defend the law."

A senior Ecuadorian official told the Los Angeles Times that Mr. Febres Cordero had gone along with both of Wednesday's measures under strong pressure from the military high command. But two junior officers said that the actions raise the risk of a new rebellion in the air force's lower ranks.



President Febres Cordero and his wife waving to supporters at the presidential palace.

### 'Horror' Over Helms's Election Officials Fear He Will Create Obstacles in Senate Panel

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. foreign policy officials have reacted with dismay to the election of Jesse Helms, the combative conservative from North Carolina, as the ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"It is definitely not seen as a plus," a White House aide said Wednesday. "It does complicate matters." Another official said: "There are an awful lot of people walking around in shock and horror. Things are going to get bottled up in that committee."

Mr. Helms is stridently anti-Communist with an agenda that frequently deviates from the administration's. He has been a persistent critic of the State Department and officials expect him, even in the minority of a committee

dominated by Democrats, to create obstacles to legislation he opposes. "Helms is nothing if not a master parliamentarian," one official said. "He knows the Senate rules down to a T."

The senator has demonstrated his skill by attaching something he wants to something the administration wants, or, conversely, by attaching something he opposes to something the Congress opposes.

He will do this, his office said Wednesday, to scuttle Senate approval of two unratified 1970s treaties that limit underground nuclear explosions.

President Ronald Reagan asked the Senate last week to approve the treaties with a reservation that they not go into effect until monitoring measures are improved. This would be done by new on-site inspection procedures.

But Mr. Helms opposes both the administration and the Democrats who are seeking approval of the treaty.

Outside of arms control, Mr. Helms' two other passions are South Africa — he opposed economic sanctions, as did Mr. Reagan — and Latin America, where he preaches more resoluteness against Communists he sees as trying to take over.

He rails against the "foreign policy elite" and the "coalition of the media, the Marxists and the State Department," which, he has said, have tried to destabilize Chile, now ruled by the rightist dictatorship of President Augusto Pinochet.

"Helms has some key foreign policy interests that he is going to be relentless about," a State Department official said. "But I do think, as far as the rest of the globe is concerned, he will be called to support the administration. He is going to start to feel the responsibility of being responsible to 44 other Republicans — the burden of responsibility."

Some in the White House and State Department fear that diplomatic appointments may be delayed if Mr. Helms wants to block people he opposes or to gain leverage on other matters. Last year, he held up 18 ambassadorial nominations until he won a place for a Virginia conservative, Heley Marie Taylor, on the delegation to the United Nations.

He did not need to be ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee to accomplish this, and with his party in the minority, officials say, he will not have decisive power.



Jesse Helms

His fellow Republicans, deferring to the strict seniority system, elected him over Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, who served last term as committee chairman. Senator Lugar, while generally supportive of the administration, had begun to chart his own course on some issues.

One of his aides said Wednesday that the White House had offered to find jobs for committee staff members who had been appointed by Mr. Lugar and who now, presumably, would be replaced by Mr. Helms' people.

An aide to Mr. Helms, Christopher Manion, said he had nine positions to fill. Mr. Manion also predicted more civility than liberals expect.

"What they are reacting to is the caricature of Jesse Helms that the liberal foreign policy establishment has lovingly cherished over the years," Mr. Manion said. "I think Senator Helms's critics will not be satisfied."

### Jobless Pay Ruled Out in Pregnancies

By Al Kamen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that federal law does not require states to pay unemployment compensation to women who take pregnancy leave and then lose their jobs.

The court, ruling Wednesday in a case affecting four states and the District of Columbia, said that the 1976 Federal Unemployment Tax Act requires only that all workers who leave their jobs be treated equally and that pregnancy not be treated differently from other disabilities.

The ruling involved Linda Wimberly, a cashier at a J.C. Penney Co. store in Kansas City, Missouri, who took a leave of absence in August 1980 to have a baby. She asked to return a few months later but was told there were no jobs.

State officials turned down her request for unemployment compensation because, under Missouri law, workers are entitled to unemployment compensation only if the job loss is the result of a work-related illness or disability or an employer's decision to lay off workers.

Pregnancy is treated as an illness or other condition that is not job-related, state officials said, and no benefits may be paid.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, writing for the court in Wimberly vs. Labor and Industrial Relations Commission of Missouri, upheld the state's judgment, ruling that federal law does not require states to pay special benefits to pregnant workers.

"Under Missouri law," Justice O'Connor wrote, "all persons who leave work for reasons not causally connected to the work or the employers are disqualified from receiving benefits."

"To apply this law," she stated, "all that is relevant is that she stopped work for a reason" that was not work-related.

The legal reasoning in the ruling, although seen as a defeat for pregnant workers, is not in conflict with a Supreme Court ruling last week in a pregnancy-disability case that was hailed as a victory for pregnant workers.

In that California case, the court said that a federal anti-discrimination law did not prevent states from requiring special job reinstatement protections for pregnant workers. Both rulings see the federal laws as minimum standards that the states are free to exceed.

In Wednesday's decision, the court said that Missouri may deny unemployment compensation to all workers whose departures were not job-related, provided they do not take pregnancy leaves differently from other non-job-related leaves.

### Meese May Seek Miranda Ruling Reversal

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has expressed support for a staff proposal seeking to overturn the key Supreme Court decision requiring the police to inform criminal suspects of their legal rights, according to Justice Department officials.

Mr. Meese, prompted by an internal department report prepared in February 1986, probably will seek a Supreme Court review of the decision, in *Miranda vs. Arizona*, should an appropriate case be brought before the court, the officials said Wednesday.

"The interesting question is not whether *Miranda* should go," the report said, "but how we should facilitate its demise, and what we should replace it with. We regard a challenge to *Miranda* as essential."

Mr. Meese and other law enforcement officials have said that the court's ruling has hindered criminal investigations, preventing the police from obtaining confessions and other important information from suspects.

But civil liberties groups say that *Miranda*, with its strict guidelines on the treatment of people suspected of crimes, was a major advance for individual rights and a blow to coercive police tactics. And some said Wednesday that the Supreme Court, despite its current more conservative nature, would be unlikely to reverse the 1966 ruling.



Edwin Meese 3d

Under the *Miranda* decision, criminal suspects are told before questioning that they may remain silent and are entitled to a lawyer. Suspects also are informed that what they say may later be used against them in court.

The New York Times obtained a copy of the internal report, which has not been made public.

A senior Justice Department official who spoke on the condition that he not be identified said he expected that Mr. Meese probably would follow the report's recommendations and seek to overturn the decision, which the attorney general has referred to as "infamous." The decision was made 21 years ago.

The report said: "Overturning *Miranda* would, accordingly, be among the most important achievements of this administration — indeed, of any administration — in restoring the power of self-government to the people of the United States in the suppression of crime."

Judy Goldberg, a legislative representative for the American Civil Liberties Union, said she was not surprised by the report "because, in a number of published statements, Mr. Meese has revealed a profound misunderstanding of what the *Miranda* right is all about."

"What is disconcerting," she said, "is the idea, which Mr. Meese and those who work for him share, that there's something improper about making people aware of their constitutional rights."

The report, prepared by Assistant Attorney General Stephen J. Markman, argued that the legal underpinnings for the decision were flawed and the Supreme Court now seemed receptive to a review.

"It is difficult to see how we could fail in making our case," the report said. "We have at our disposal a uniquely favorable set of circumstances — several decisions by the Supreme Court holding, in effect, that *Miranda* is unwound in principle."

In the 1966 case, the court overturned the conviction of Ernesto A. Miranda, who was found guilty of kidnapping and rape in Arizona.

### Soviet to Stop Jamming Of Most Western Radio

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is halting jamming of Russian-language broadcasts of most Western radio stations but will continue to jam the U.S.-financed Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, Soviet sources said Thursday.

The sources said the decision was being announced at information meetings for Communist Party members and officials, although it has not yet been made public.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, confirmed Thursday that Russian-language transmissions of the British Broadcasting Corp. were no longer being jammed.

He declined to say which other stations had been affected by the decision.

"The withdrawal of jamming of the BBC is a demonstration of the extension of glasnost," he said at a news conference.

Glasnost, or openness in discussing problems and in decision-making, has been adopted as a policy by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The BBC said Wednesday night that jamming on its Russian-language service wavelengths had stopped.

U.S. officials in Moscow said

that as of Thursday morning, Russian-language broadcasts on the Voice of America were still being jammed. But the officials said they had heard reports that jamming was soon to be lifted.

It could also not be immediately determined whether Russian-language broadcasts by The Voice of Germany and The Voice of Israel had been affected by the decision.

Jamming of foreign Russian-language broadcasts by the Soviet authorities had been common until the signing in 1975 of the Helsinki Final Act, the high-water mark of détente, when it was lifted. It was resumed in 1980 during the rise of the Solidarity trade union in Poland.

Mr. Gerasimov said that the Munich-based Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Baltic States, and Radio Liberty, which broadcasts in Russian and other languages of the Soviet Union, "deserve to be jammed."

He said radios "of the incendiary type and which employ traitors to their native land cannot defend themselves with the Helsinki Act."

Both Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty employ émigrés and exiles from the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc.



Alexei Semynov

### Sakharov Stepson Gets Soviet Visa

By Thomas W. Ennis  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Benjamin G. Levich, 69, a physical chemist who won a six-year effort to emigrate from the Soviet Union, died Monday of cardiac arrest in Englewood, New Jersey.

Dr. Levich was the founder of physicochemical hydrodynamics, a field of science that brings together several disciplines. He was regarded as the most prominent Jewish scientist to be permitted to leave the Soviet Union when he and his wife, Tamya, received exit visas in 1978, six years after applying.

In 1974, the couple's sons, Eugene and Alexander, were told they could leave. They did so in 1975.

Dr. Levich was a professor at Moscow University when he applied in March 1972 to leave for Israel. He was told he could not go because he had been privy to nuclear secrets. Dr. Levich was dismissed from his teaching post and as head of the Hydrodynamics Institute.

### Benjamin Levich, a Russian Chemist Who Won Fight for Visa, Dies in U.S.

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New York Times Service

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Dr. Levich was a professor at Moscow University when he applied in March 1972 to leave for Israel. He was told he could not go because he had been privy to nuclear secrets. Dr. Levich was dismissed from his teaching post and as head of the Hydrodynamics Institute.

He finally was allowed to leave after an outcry from the international scientific community. In July 1977, more than 100 Western scientists met in Oxford, England, to draw attention to his plight.

Dr. Levich was the only member

of the Soviet Academy of Sciences ever permitted to emigrate, but in 1979 he was dismissed from the academy because he gave up his citizenship to emigrate.

He and his wife went first to Israel. In March 1979, he accepted an invitation to become Albert Einstein Professor of Science at City College of the City University of New York.

Robert Winter, 100, Taught English in China

BEIJING (AP) — Robert Winter, 100, an American expatriate who taught Shakespeare and the English language to Chinese students for more than 60 years, died last week.

Mr. Winter, a Beijing University professor, was to be buried Wednesday at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery.

He grew up in rural Indiana and attended Wabash College, where he studied at the Sorbonne in Paris and in Italy. He taught romance languages at Wabash, Northwestern and the University of Chicago, and in 1923 moved to China to teach at Southeastern University in Nanjing.

Mr. Winter was one of the few Western scholars to remain in Chi-

na after 1937 when war started with Japan. He said that he risked his life to prevent the Japanese from plundering the libraries and laboratories.

Charles E. Goodell, Ex-Congressman, Senator

NEW YORK (NYT) — Charles E. Goodell, 61, who shifted from establishment Republican to critic of the Vietnam War and the Nixon administration as he moved from the House of Representatives to the Senate, died Wednesday. He had been a Washington lawyer and lobbyist for the past 16 years.

Mr. Goodell was appointed to the Senate in 1968 by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York to succeed Robert F. Kennedy after his assassination. He served only two years but emerged as a leading critic of the Nixon White House.

Israeli Hospital Strike Ends

TEL AVIV — Approximately 10,000 Israeli hospital employees ended on Thursday a four-day strike that had crippled 33 state hospitals after a court had said it would impose heavy fines.

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OPINION

There Is No 'Right Way' To Rent a Human Womb

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Legal reasoning has an admirable passion. It reduces controversies to manageable components. But it can sharpen society's mind by narrowing it, and may be doing so in the New Jersey court contest for possession of "Baby M."

If the fetal container starts acting like a person, she is made to seem capricious.

"the natural," meaning the right conduct for creatures of our nature. This argument about the mother's right to retain the child is logically reversible from but is conditioned by the Supreme Court's 1973 decision that declared abortion to be a woman's "private right." The father's wishes are not legally germane and the fetus has no more legal status than a tumor.

The 1973 decision gave rise to the legal location that a fetus is "potential life." The biological absurdity of that is today underscored by the development of fetal medicine. A fetus is a living creature on which medicine can diagnose and therapeutic marvels. The imperative of the medical ethic is to help where help is possible. Yet moral vertigo results from attempting to reconcile that imperative with the court's decision that a fetus is akin to an appendix—a thing of no moral significance.

rented fetal container, the personhood of the woman renting it matters not. So if suddenly the fetal container (also known as the mother) starts acting like a person—"Oh God, what have I done"—she is acting incongruously. The marital bonding between mother and child is made to seem like the mother's caprice, and seems irresponsible in light of her contract. The very idea of what is "natural" comes to seem a gossamer suspension, a concept entailing no reasonable restraint on appetites.

The New Jersey couple wanted a child but not a "child of their own," as that phrase is used to mean a couple's child of their flesh made one. If we conclude that the mere desire for a child legitimizes such improvisations as womb rental, we establish a new entitlement, the right of couples to suffer no legal impediment to partial biological parenthood—that is, biological parenthood involving only one spouse. And there will be denying the attendant entitlement to unmarried people of whatever character, or to poor women who may allow their bodies to be exploited to satisfy other people's desires.

The desire for children is strong and wholesome, but life offers no guarantees and good things can have prohibitive costs. To prevent such costs, in the New Jersey case, the contract should be treated as an unenforceable statement of mutual intentions that no longer obtain. The mother must not be deprived of her baby, to which she is now bonded. To try to make womb rental harmless merely by expanding the mother's options for consent—by allowing a grace period after birth during which she can decide to keep the child—makes matters worse. It subordinates responsibility to willfulness, and further encourages thinking of children as material goods.



St. Ron and the Budget Dragon



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bias in the Computers

Roger Collis's article "Games Airlines Can Play With Reservations Systems" (Travel, Jan. 16), while interesting and informative, was rambling on one point. It is not enough to suggest that the customer sit down with his travel agent and ask for an explanation of the methodology behind computerized reservations systems. Many bookings are now made by phone or directly with airlines and, as Mr. Collis observed, they will increasingly be made via home computers, linked to industry data bases.

What is more important from the passenger's viewpoint is that all reservation systems, including those being developed for home computers, clearly indicate the basic criteria used for display—that is, the main factors that determine the schedule offered to the passenger. Is a particular computer system hosted by several airlines or by one? In the latter case, are that airline's flights given special status? In what order are flights listed—by shortest time from origin to destination, or with priority given to direct connections using one airline or one flight number?

Democracy by Force

On Jan. 10 you published a Washington Post editorial, "Ideas for a Latin Opening," which said that the United States was "working through the contras to restore democracy in Nicaragua." Even President Reagan has said that the United States would continue to wage war against Nicaragua to "restore democratic rule." Since Nicaraguans have spent most of this century under U.S.-supported oligarchies, one must ask what it is that Mr. Reagan and the Post want to "restore."

Whatever it is, the United States has restored it many times before by unleashing the CIA to help overthrow constitutionally elected governments in countries throughout the world. Consider the case of Brazil, where an elected government was overthrown by a U.S.-backed coup in 1964. Lincoln Gordon, the U.S. ambassador to Brazil at the time and later assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, called this "the single most decisive victory of freedom in the mid-20th century." The coup instituted a murderous military dictatorship that Mr. Gordon praised as "totally democratic" and "the best government Brazil ever had."

Perhaps when used by The Post or the U.S. State Department, the word "democracy" means brutal dictatorships that open their countries to Western investment and exploitation, just as "stability" means stability for capital, and "freedom" means freedom to loot and plunder. Orwell would cringe.

WILLIAM E. FASON, Marburg, West Germany.

War and Morality

It is Pergrine Worthmore's morality—not to speak of his logic—that stands on its head, in "Thermomuclear Morality" (Other Comment, Jan. 6). The way to avoid thermomuclear war is to be true to common morality. If we disregard our common moral code, we will increase the probability, in the end, of not being able to avoid a thermomuclear war.

PIETRO MANES, Milan.

Have to Mullah It Over

Mistakes were indeed made. Having assembled Doonesbury's clues to the Iranagoo puzzle, we appear not to have Khomeini closer to the truth.

SARAH MCCLURE, London.

For Further Guidance

I would like to see the horoscope in your newspaper. You print comics and crossword; you and your readers would profit if you included a horoscope.

DEBBI LEITH, Gaborone, Botswana.

An American Euphemism Meets an Untimely Demise

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—In a fashion as casual as it was reckless, the House of Representatives has taken an action that threatens to destroy the American way of life. The House has amended its rules to permit its members to refer to the Senate of the United States as the Senate, instead of "the other body," as has been the custom for the past two centuries.

In taking this radical step, the House has not only destroyed a tradition that dates to Thomas Jefferson's Manual, which he wrote in 1797 and which was incorporated into the House rules in 1837, fording direct reference to the Senate during House debate. Mr. Jefferson's rule stood throughout history and then was overturned, with barely a word of explanation and no debate, on the opening day of this 100th Congress.

Representative Martin Frost, a Democrat of Texas, who embarrassingly was once a journalist, offered the rule change on the floor, with this lame excuse: "We live in a modern world where immediacy of information compels us to take note of the actions of our colleagues on the other side of the Capitol."

This amendment will allow members the freedom to make necessary reference to the Senate but will not allow for name-calling, which would lessen the dignity of the House.

Neither Mr. Frost nor the man who drafted the presumption to rewrite Jefferson, Representative Henry Hoyer, Democrat of Maryland, professed to see anything dangerous or controversial about what they had done when I phoned them to protest. Their action is all too reflective of this lifetime age, when all respect seems to have vanished and every part of the body—and its biological function—is discussed in public.

Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, who acknowledged that he urged this subversive rule change on his colleagues, is typical of the impudence of today's youth. Last year he was trying to explain to his colleagues that a housing bill which had been passed by the House had been pigeonholed by a Senate committee.

"I was on my feet in debate," Mr. Frank recalled, "saying, 'Yes, we passed it, but something has to happen someplace else. . . . I was getting blank stares. So I started to sing, 'Somewhere Over the Rainbow. . . . It was ridiculous. We were the only people in the world who were not allowed to tell the truth about the United States Senate, that it had scuttled the housing bill.'"

General News

200 Are Reported Massacred in Lebanon

WASHINGTON—The faithless did not dare come out as pro-Syrian militiamen called their names, but covered in corners with their arms clasped around their wives and children. Some ran out trustfully. Others went to hide in vegetable stalls, while the more adventurous tried to flee.

They were all shot, mostly in the head, according to witnesses, hospital sources and rescue workers. "Many were in their pajamas and nightclothes and nothing indicated they were fighters," according to one witness, who said he had watched as relief workers cleared away the bodies.

"I brought down 15 bodies from inside the houses," one rescuer said. "Three were women. Women and children were not a direct target but appeared to have been in the way. They all had gunshot wounds in the head."

More than 200 Sunni Moslem fundamentalists, relatives and neighbors are reported to have died in the Syrian-backed sweep into the maze-like slum of Tabbaneh in the northern port city of Tripoli at the end of December.

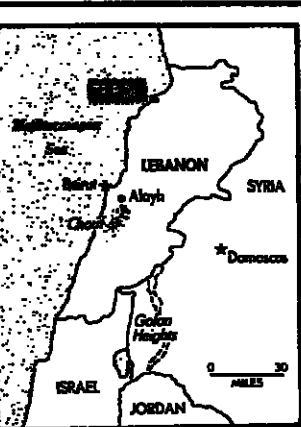
When it was over, in the view of many observers, a fundamentalist resurgence, one suspected of being linked to the Palestine Liberation Organization—had been averted. Syria, in removing the challenge, had taken a major step toward restoring its recently faltering supremacy in Lebanon.

An estimated 300 fighters, mainly from the Arab Democratic Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, the pro-Syrian Ba'ath Party and the National Syrian Social Party took part in the dragnet, residents said. A feeling of terror has gripped Tripoli residents. "What happened was unnatural, and we have to save our heads," a Tripoli businessman said in a hushed conversation in his candle-lit office.

The events began with Syrian suspicions of increased activity by Islamic militants with links to the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat. Clan-destine preparations for a plot to seize control of a strategic block inside the city in a surprise offensive on New Year's Eve touched off a wave of arrests last month, sources in the Islamic Unification Movement said.

Secular-oriented and leftist Lebanese factions as well as the majority of Tripoli's inhabitants had watched with trepidation the gradual return of the Islamic Unification Movement, which is also known as Tawheed. The group's unchecked influence from 1983 to September 1985 brought a forerunner of Islamic rule imposed by the force of arms and religious fervor.

Sunni Moslem fundamentalists, relatives and neighbors are believed to have died in the Syrian-backed sweep into the maze-like slum of Tabbaneh in the northern city of Tripoli.



on top of their occupants by shelling, residents and witnesses said. The Syrian version of the Tawheed plot was that a number of buildings had been rented as bases and launching points for the armed fundamentalist conspirators.

Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, Colonel Ghazi Kassar, told An-Nida, the newspaper of the Lebanese Communist Party, that fundamentalists had been slipping into Tripoli by boat from the Christian port of Jounieh and from mountain areas in the east.

"Our role was to hunt down the gunmen," he said, referring to Tawheed plotters. "We arrested most of them and those who resisted were killed in the clashes. We struck them in the cradle."

"What happened was not a battle but a cleaning operation," said a Tripoli lawyer. A survivor and her daughter said the Syrians had come with lists of names. Leftist sources in Tripoli said they had coordinated intelligence information with the Syrians to convince them that they should do something about the infiltration of fundamentalists.

"When my son was called by name, he decided to go out," the woman said. "As soon as he walked out the door, they shot him." Her husband followed and was also killed. Unlike the son, he was not a member of the Tawheed, she said.

Analysts Reject Iraqi Charge Against U.S. Satellite Data

By Patrick E. Tyler, Washington Post Service. BAGHDAD—Western intelligence agencies have analyzed intelligence data from last year's Iranian victory on the Faw peninsula and say there is no evidence to support Iraqi charges that the United States supplied misleading satellite data to the losing Iraqi forces.

A senior Iraqi official, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, alleged in recent newspaper interviews that the United States deliberately misled Iraq in what he suggested was an effort to prolong the six-year war.

However, in a country where Western diplomatic missions focus intently on the war, the consensus among military analysts is that U.S. intelligence information prior to the campaign for Faw, a strategic peninsula extending into the Gulf, was sound.

ing Iraq in its battlefield intelligence efforts, sources in Baghdad said. These analysts said the battle for Faw was a classic example of an attacking force capitalizing on a weakness in an opponent's inadequate defenses and that Mr. Ramadan, who commands the People's Army, a militia whose forces lost at Faw, has sought to transfer the blame for the military failure to the United States.

"Ramadan was obviously embarrassed because it was the People's Army troops who cracked and folded at Faw," said one senior Western official. The battle for Faw occurred last February when Iranian forces infiltrated and then overran a portion of the southernmost tip of Iraq near its border with Kuwait.

Mr. Ramadan's public remarks have caused some resentment in embassy offices that have been monitoring the conflict and assist-

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EUROPEAN TOPICS

France to Postpone New Nationality Law

Apparently bowing to public pressure, France's justice minister, Alain Chabat, announced last week he would postpone the introduction of a new law that would change the requirements for becoming a French citizen.

Dutch Jewish Project Gets Austrian Gift

Heinrich Frantschitsch-Hardenstein, Austrian ambassador to the Netherlands, has handed over a check for 2.6 million schillings (\$200,000) for a projected Jewish historical museum in Amsterdam.



FIREPROOF BEAUTY QUEEN — Beverly Benson, 18, the reigning Miss Manchester, successfully testing a new fireproof costume in the northwestern English city.

Netherlands not only as a good-will gesture but as an attempt to improve Austria's image after last year's controversial election of Kurt Waldheim to the presidency.

Around Europe

Italy's constitutional court has approved three national referendums

The Dublin High Court has awarded a total of 50,000 Irish pounds (\$78,000) in damages to three Irish journalists whose phones were tapped in 1982 by the government of Charles Haughey, then prime minister.

British television's first blind program last week will appear on a consumer program starting next month with a British soap and a concealed telephone to receive stage directions.

Moscow's first cooperative café is to open soon in a house once owned by the Russian aristocrat Prince Trubetsky, the weekly Liberty Gazette reports.

Belgium Promises EC a Strong Presidency

STRASBOURG, France — Belgium pledged Thursday to make strenuous efforts to attack the financial crisis within the European Community and promote integration during its six-month presidency of the 12-nation group.

Outlining his country's priorities to the European Parliament, Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said he accepted that Belgium was taking over at the "moment of truth" for the community.

He cited the debate over EC resources and changes in its farm policies as "burning issues," adding, "What is at stake is quite simply the future of our community."

The EC faces a budget shortfall this year of as much as \$4.4 billion, largely due to an out-of-control farm subsidy system.

The president of the Executive Commission, Jacques Delors, is touring EC capitals in an attempt to garner support for larger contributions from members.

Mr. Tindemans told the Parliament he would not prejudice the outcome of those talks, but ruled out the possibility of any new cash unless there were tighter controls on spending.

"If resources are to be found, the community must show itself capable of harnessing resources," he said, adding that he believed recent agreements to limit beef and dairy output had shown that there was a will to make tough decisions.

Speaking afterward, Mr. Delors blamed the recent fall of the U.S. dollar for exacerbating EC-U.S. trade tensions and said that Europe had to tell Washington it would not pay for problems the United States had itself created.

Genscher: Moderate Rides High Attacks by Strauss Fuel the Foreign Minister's Support

By Robert J. McCartney Washington Post Service

GUMMERSBACH, West Germany — Four years after his Free Democratic Party barely won enough votes to gain seats in parliament, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher appears to be riding a wave of support for his moderate policies to a fifth term in his post after Sunday's election.

In a race in which the most publicized foreign policy disputes have been within the ruling coalition, Mr. Genscher has taken advantage of fears that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's rightist supporters could gain too much influence in Bonn.

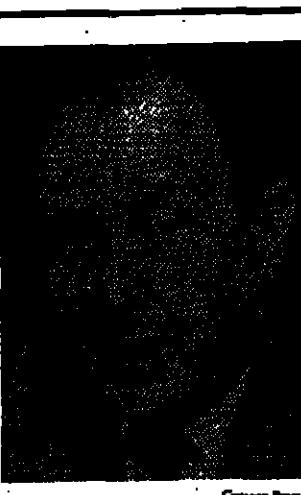
Mr. Genscher receives the most applause when he talks about the policies of his conservative archrival, Franz Josef Strauss, who heads the small, Bavarian-based Christian Social Union that is allied with Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

"A policy of good relations with all our neighbors, in the West and in the East, is important," Mr. Genscher told 150 beer-drinking supporters Saturday at a political "Frühstuecker," or "morning break," at a country inn in Gummertsbach, in northern West Germany. A vote for the Liberal Free Democrats, he contended simply, "will help me to continue my foreign policy."

Last autumn, some observers were questioning whether the Free Democrats would win the 5 percent of the vote necessary to hold seats in parliament. That, however, was before Mr. Strauss began attacking Mr. Genscher's positions.

Mr. Strauss attacked Mr. Genscher's call for "a new phase" of East-West détente, his skepticism over U.S. plans for a space-based anti-missile defense, and his opposition to West German arms exports to South Africa and the Middle East.

Mr. Strauss, the veteran state premier of Bavaria, is known to want to succeed Mr. Genscher as foreign minister. The Free Democrats and the Christian Social Union are at the opposite ideological poles of Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition, and Mr. Strauss contends



I think we have a good chance to improve our result from 1983.

— Hans-Dietrich Genscher

that the time has come to hand over foreign policy to the coalition's right wing.

His strategy appears to have backfired, however. The latest polls give the Free Democrats about 8 percent of the vote. Moreover, in a survey this week, Mr. Genscher overtook Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg as the government leader most voters would like to see play a greater role in politics.

"I think we have a good chance to improve our result from 1983," said Mr. Genscher between rallies, visibly tired from a strenuous campaign schedule.

The Free Democrats won 7 percent in the 1983 election. Mr. Genscher faced open hostility at some rallies because he had just led his party out of its alliance with the left-of-center Social Democrats and into the coalition with Mr. Kohl's and Mr. Strauss's parties.

"In 1983, we suffered because we had to explain to the voters why we had to establish a new government," Mr. Genscher said. "Now, everybody understands our reasons, and the government has had 'good results.'"

The Free Democrats, heir to the European liberal tradition of support for free enterprise, also run on a platform calling for supply-side tax cuts to spur economic growth.

The party's appeal in this campaign has been due primarily to Mr. Genscher's foreign policy, according to observers. A question after the election is how hard Mr. Strauss will push for his policies in foreign affairs to be accepted by the coalition.

As a small party with a nationwide base, the Free Democrats are able to survive in West German politics because of the nation's complicated voting system in which each citizen has two votes.

The first vote goes directly to choose a parliamentary deputy from one of the 248 electoral districts. The two largest parties, the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, usually win all of those races except in Bavaria, where the Christian Social Union runs in place of the Christian Democrats.

The second vote determines each party's final representation in the Bundestag, which has at least 495 seats. A big party, like the Social Democrats, receives a number of seats based on the number of districts it wins on the first ballots. Then it wins additional seats — which are filled by at-large candidates from a party list — to bring its total up to a level determined by its proportion of the second vote.

For the Free Democrats and the Greens, the second vote is the important one because they do not win seats outright on the first. The system allows voters to split their ballots, casting one for a candidate of one of the big parties and the second for a smaller party.

The system thus ensures that small parties can win seats, as long as they gather more than 5 percent of the vote.

Illustration of Cupid with a bow and arrow, and a heart. Text: First Prize: \$500 cash, Second Prize: \$250 cash, Third Prize: \$100 cash.

As part of our Centennial Celebrations, here's the 1987 International Herald Tribune Classified Valentine Message Contest. Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative. Here's a selection from 1986.

published in the IHT's edition of Saturday, February 21st. The jury, (whose verdict will be final) is composed of four distinguished experts: — Bob McCabe, Corporate Editor of the IHT, a veteran journalist known for his urbanity and wit. — Virginia Vittoz, a leading American advertising writer based in Paris. — Dick Morgan, Associate Publisher of the IHT who dreamed up this crazy contest. — The Very Rev. James R. Leo, Dean of the American Cathedral in Paris who will bring a spiritual dimension to the judging and keep the proceedings honest.

Form for the Valentine Message Contest. Includes fields for name, address, city/country, and a table for prize amounts based on the number of lines used.

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Real estate, employment, autos, legal services, and other classified ads. Includes sections for 'RENT WELL SPENT', 'EMPLOYMENT', 'AUTOS TAX FREE', 'LEGAL SERVICES', 'LATIN AMERICA', 'EUROPE', 'MIDDLE EAST', 'UNITED STATES', and 'AUSTRALIA'.

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Handwritten Arabic text: صكيان الأصل



# WEEKEND

- The Met's New Gallery
- 'Otello' in London
- Bob Wilson's 'Salome'

International Herald Tribune

## CRITICS' CHOICE

### LONDON

#### Russian Treasures at the Barbican

A Russian season at the Barbican Centre, opening on Jan. 28, has as its major elements an exhibition of treasures from the dress collection of the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad (to April 26) and a festival of the music of Igor Stravinsky, his contemporaries and predecessors (to Feb. 22), and also encompasses the fifth anniversary of the Barbican Centre, which falls on March 3. "Russian Style 1700-1920" comprises about 300 items ranging from the wardrobes of the Imperial family and court, mostly of the 19th century, but also including 20th-century clothes. The exhibition traces the Great Russian style, from the Russian Empire to the European avant-garde and the Great Russian Revolution. The Great Russian style is also included in the exhibition, as such French couturiers as Worth, Paquin and Lanvin, whose gowns were imported. Stravinsky's music is featured in 17 symphony concerts, an exhibition, video screenings and a seminar, and involves the collaboration of the London Symphony Orchestra and the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, under the artistic direction of conductor Gennady Rozhdestvensky. The core of the festival is six LSO concerts, each of which includes a major Stravinsky work juxtaposed with major works of the same year by other composers — among them Elgar, Shostakovich, Britten, Bartok, Debussy, Gershwin, Prokofiev, Ravel and Walton. Lunchtime concerts, evening performances, and concert performances of stage works by the Guildhall are included.

### MADRID

#### 'Mefistofele' Opens Opera Season

A new production of Boito's "Mefistofele," with the Russian bass Yevgeny Nesterenko in the title role and Montserrat Caballe as Margherita, opens the 1987 season of the Teatro Lirico Nacional La Zarzuela Feb. 4. Romano Gandolfi will conduct, with Emilio Sagi as the stage director and Toni Businger the designer. Other performances are scheduled for Feb. 7, 10, 13 and 15.

### NEW YORK

#### Two New Ballets by Martins

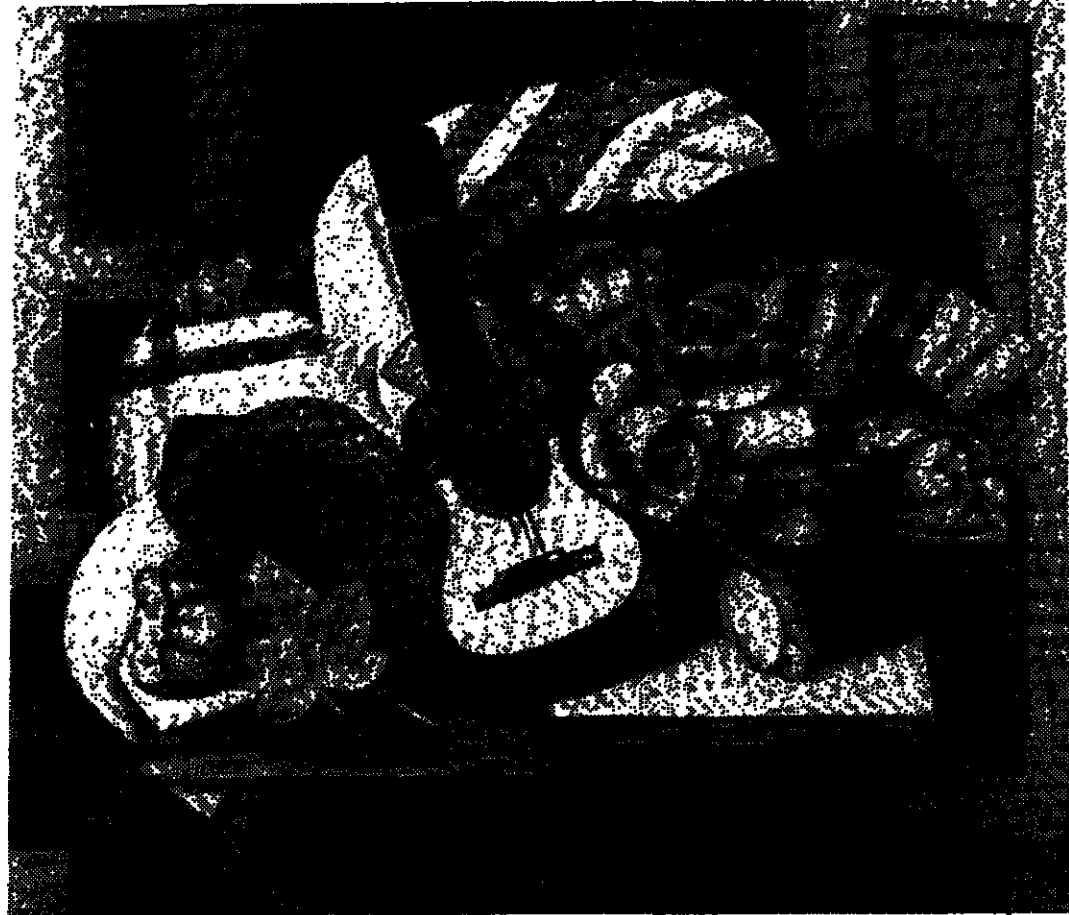
Two new ballets by Peter Martins have entered the repertoire of the New York City Ballet. They are "Les Petits Riens," a 20-minute work set to Mozart's composition in Paris, and "Ecstatic Orange," a 10-minute piece that takes its name from the score by the 25-year-old American composer Michael Torke. Anna Kisselgoff, in the New York Times, said "Les Petits Riens" was "rich in choreographic detail" and marked by "total refinement achieved through complex patterning." Several other performances are scheduled in the company's current season, which ends Feb. 22.

### VIENNA

#### Operatic Experiment

The Vienna State Opera begins a new enterprise with the opening of an experimental theater in the Kinstlerhaus Jan. 27 with a production of "Die Weisse Rose" ("The White Rose") by the East German composer Udo Zimmermann. The work, for two singers and 15 instruments, has a libretto by Wolfgang Willaschek based on reflections of Sophie and Emma Scholl, the Munich students executed during the war for circulating anti-Nazi leaflets. The composer conducts, Heinz Lukas-Kindermann stages the work and the designer is Dietrich Schoras. Several other performances are scheduled through Feb. 15. The new venture is intended to give new music and young talent public exposure, according to Staatsoper director Claus Helmert. Other operatic and dance productions are planned in the Kinstlerhaus this season.

## 20th Century Art: From Places In The English Mind



by Polly Devlin

LONDON—There is a marvelous line in King Lear when the mad old King has a moment of the most perfect sanity. "Then let them anatomize Regan; see what breeds about her heart." The show at the Royal Academy from now until April, "British Art in the Twentieth Century," subtitled "The Modern Movement," is an idiosyncratic, opinionated anatomy of what breeds about that mysterious thing gnawing at the rehotant heart of England — its modern art. It is a show at once intimate and exclusive, 300 works by 70 artists, a topography of love, energy, amplitude and despair, resourcefulness and genius. Surely no other country surely has had so ambivalent an attitude toward its artists — whether poets, writers, painters, sculptors or musicians — as has England. They aren't geniuses, for a flying start. The British art that has always found patronage and favor has been pictures of horses, pictures that tell a good Anglo-Saxon story, or pictures that caught the likeness — requirements that never precluded genius, witness Stubbs, or Constable or Turner. Then there are the famous given attributes of British art, the myths and clichés that have clogged its reality for years: the amateurishness, the eclecticism — however creative or diverse, the decent nostalgia, the lack of national self-confidence, the national tendency to rebuke romantic inspiration and affluence, and the most prevalent old chestnut of all, the national ten-



denity toward inferiority in the arts coupled with deference toward the artistic continent; in other words the advantage of being foreign, which rode uneasily with the national tendency toward xenophobia. None of these characteristics is evident in this brilliant and glowing exhibition, which is both an assertion and a celebration of the hinterland of the world that is England.

Nevertheless it has had a sharply divided response from both the critics and the public — the sheep and the goats, you might say. The goats seem to be fueled by an angry reluctance to admit the evidence in front of their own eyes of a manifest national genius for painting; the sheep, least for the return of the recognizable English landscape and English animal. In fact this show has much more to do

Above left, 'The Spanish Fan,' by Mark Gertler; above, 'Two Sisters,' by Stanley Spencer; and left, 'Mask,' by Henry Moore.

with interior landscapes, the places of the mind, as it has with actual landscapes as much to do with facets as with common language, with individuality as with singing of a clan. And yet at the end of it one comes away with a sense of indomitable Englishness, a kind of tenacity to do with rock and birthstone. The sculptor Henry Moore, whose work is among the glories of this show, wrote at the end of his life, "The special quality of the English countryside has helped shape the English character . . . it is forms which I have come across in the natural world which have shown me how to interpret the human body," and the organizers of the exhibition argue, in their intent and their choice, for the expressive figurative tradition that they see as being clearly the central achievement of postwar British art. The subtitle "The Modern Movement" is a term that binds it together and yet allows for exposition of the various movements that have propelled British art throughout this century. Indeed, walking through the many small rooms of this show, one gets not only a palpable sense of the shaking urgency of each decade but also of the afflictions and legacies of history. Of course the obverse of all this marshaling is that the paintings en masse are in danger of being seen as emergent objects linked in an almost Darwinian pro-

cess, the same paintings, as it were, evolving, adapting, developing, and returning at the end — now — to the primeval, as in Barry Flanagan's amorphous bronze elephant or Richard Long's mud wheels painted directly onto the wall. The subtitle also means that the organizers can, with impunity, purport to show British art in the 20th century while excluding some of its most famous practitioners — like Ayrton, Reg Butler, Robyn Denny, Philip King, John Minton, William Scott, Ruskin Spear, John Bratby; any of that strange troop, the Ruristia, and many others. The show is a revelation. The sweep, the scope this visual poetry that comes speaking of the walls about the state of the nation, the lapse of the century, the human condition. And from the very first picture it reeks of the 20th century. There seems little hoarding of earlier traditions, little feeding of the lump of earlier movements. For although many of these painters continued in the tradition of working in brotherhoods, each painter has an individual voice. Many arrive at their own epiphanic moments, formalizing their autobiographies and biographies and endowing them with significance so that the minor art of painting becomes the major art of living, an art in which some, like Frank Dobson, Epstein, Matthew Smith, Kitaj, Auerbach, Sickert and many others become masters.

Continued on page 8

## Shaw's Plays Still Talk, Talk, Talk to Today's Audiences

by Michael Holroyd

LONDON — George Bernard Shaw's contemporaries would have been astonished to know that his plays were still being performed around the world toward the end of the 20th century. A playwright was the last thing they considered him to be. If theater reviewers agreed on nothing else, they were certain he could not write for the stage. "The trouble of verse," explained Ibsen's translator, William Archer, "is at its best not at all a good dramatist." Not that GBS wasn't capable, they all agreed, of some excellent fooling a formless way — if only he had taken to comic opera he was no talking what he might have achieved. Though politicians enjoyed his plays, the literary and music establishment preferred to honor him for his wit. He should have gone into politics, many writers even the church, where he would have made "aishop than a playwright." Shaw himself summed up the feeling by putting the following statement in the mouth of a famous actor-manager: "In any other than that of dramatic author I should expect to achieve a high measure of success." The downgrading of Shaw's plays persisted his life. A number of writers, such as the "P. Taylor, who described him as "the greatest he has ever been," were responsible for opinions to his prejudice at the expense of, like George Orwell, pointed to "one or two" as being his best work; while Desmond MacCarthy, in the birth of the theatrical man, remarkable music critic. His obituarist critics were still observing able to create entertaining prose extravagan human emotions, but on old piles of social statistics. Sometimes his compositions of farce and sermon — were "almost they were not in the mainstream of play to the past. How was it possible that these technically not plays, continued

to hold audiences in the theater? When Richard Mansfield, who created a triumph in America with "The Devil's Disciple," criticized "Candida" for being (like the author himself) "talk, talk, talk," Shaw accepted this as the purest compliment, adding that the best ballet tended to be dance, dance, dance, and the finest opera he had heard merely a series of musical notes. During his theatrical career Shaw had enjoyed three peaks. The first occurred when King Edward VII broke his chair in the Court Theatre laughing at "John Bull's Other Island" and sent Shaw's reputation spinning high into the air. It had been difficult for him to recover his popularity after that, though "Major Barbara," "Getting Married" and "Misalliance" all appeared long-winded attempts to do so. But with "Pygmalion" just before World War I, and "Saint Joan" in 1925, he scored two popular and critical successes that were credited to two remarkable actresses, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Sybil Thorndike, who were congratulated on overcoming various Shavian obstacles in achieving these successes. Shaw's last long-running play was "The Apple Cart," first performed at the end of the 1920s. He was to live 20 more years, and in Shavian style he seemed to enjoy, while still buoyantly alive in his 80s and 90s, the trough in public esteem that often follows a writer's death. The revival of his reputation and the revision of critical consensus began after the publication of Eric Bentley's original little book on GBS in 1949 and Shaw's death the following year. For years GBS had been conducting his own unwary publicity campaign. Bentley's book, on the other hand, revealed that under all the Shavian bravado, the orchestration for trumpet and big drum, Shaw's thought was surprisingly subtle and melodious. Critics began listening with a new attention, discovering, now that he was dead, how extraordinarily modern and ambiguous some of his theatrical writings sounded. Shaw's new reputation in Britain as a 20th-century dramatist — it had never really receded in America — began on March 15, 1965, with Ronald Eyre's production of "Widowers' Houses" at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East. This examination of slum landlordism followed what was known as "the Rachman case," a horrifying court expose of a criminally administered sub-standard

property empire. Shaw's play suddenly revealed itself as an angry, up-to-date comedy by a practical socialist passionately concerned with current issues. Shaw's modernity has two separate aspects. The first arises from his political instinct. "Widowers' Houses" had been his first play, and in the 20 years following its production at Stratford East, a new generation of audiences was to become familiar with nearly all his major works and see reflected in them many of its own hopes and anxieties. "Major Barbara," for example, has been reinterpreted as a commentary on the disarmament negotiations between America and Russia; "The Apple Cart" resurfaced as an ironic and uncanny reference to Mrs. Thatcher's relationship with President Reagan; "On the Rocks" contained many observations pertinent to the Falklands War; "The Doctor's Dilemma" is a telling comment on the new heart-transplant industry; and what else is the terrible weapon that Shotover broods over in "Heartbreak House," said the ancients in "Back to Methuselah," but a variation of our own Star Wars? But it was not simply by means of their ingenious topicality that Shaw's plays were being updated. His thought was also discovered to be ahead of its time — and sometimes of ours too. Who has written more radically about the rights of children or fought with such witty persistence for the political equality of women than the author of "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism"? Jane Lapotnik, who recently starred in the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of "Misalliance," told a reporter: "I'm staggered that the play isn't performed more often — it's very relevant and modern, and it's huge fun . . . Lina is Shaw's idea of what a modern liberated young woman should be — she wears trousers, earns her own living and is not dependent on anyone. I have a lot of similarities with her." This is what Mrs. Pankhurst felt at the beginning of the century about Anne Whitefield in "Man and Superman," which, she said, had strengthened her in the campaign for women's suffrage. The character of Lina, the Polish acrobat in "Misalliance," not only wears trousers and proclaims her independence, but she makes the most spectacular entrance in the history of drama: "Won't you take off your goggles and have some tea?" the country-house hostess, Mrs. Tarleton,



George Bernard Shaw.

asks her after she has crashed into the conservatory in an airplane. And with that polite inquiry we leave the world of drawing-room comedy which Shaw had parodied with Pirandello-like appeals to the audience, and enter the theater of the absurd two years before the birth of Ionesco. "Let me hold the gun for you," offers John Tarleton after a man with a pistol emerges from a portable Turkish bath and fumbles in his pocket for a photograph of his mother. This surreal humor forms part of Shaw's posthumous modernity. On re-examination his early plays (those included in "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant" and "Three Plays for Puritans"), far from being not plays at all, as contemporary critics once proclaimed, turn out to be extremely well-crafted and traditional in structure. But the subject matter (such as prostitution in "Mrs. Warren's Profession") or the unorthodoxy of the hero (such as the dentist in "You Never Can Tell") was so startling and unacceptable that reviewers overlooked the solid underlying structure and theatrical provenance. "Mrs. Warren's Profession," for example, was a rewriting of the most famous drama of the day, Pinero's "Second Mrs. Tanqueray," as if composed by Ibsen; "Caesar and Cleopatra," which Shaw began writing in 1896 on Shakespeare's birthday, is a corrective to "Antony and Cleopatra" and "You Never Can Tell" a variation of "As You Like It." "Widowers' Houses" emerged from Emile Augier's "Ceinture Dorée," as "Heartbreak House" later emerged from Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard." Only in retrospect has it been possible to see Shaw's affinities with Ionesco, with Pirandello, who praised his "Saint Joan" as the work of "a truly great poet," and with Brecht, whose "St. Joan of the Stockyards" derived from "Major Barbara" and who called Shaw "a terrorist who employs an unusual weapon — that of humor." Once you begin this game, the connections multiply. The Shavian burglar gives us a foretaste of Joe Orton's anti-police humor; the lonely preacher in "Too True to Be Good" and the silenced priest of "John Bull's Other Island" bring us close to the ominous zone of Samuel Beckett; the nursery-rhyme ritual between the Lear-like Shotover and his daughters leads us into the world of T.S. Eliot's "The Cocktail Party." The theater of Beckett and Finter accentuates the one remaining difficulty of Shaw's middle and late plays. In their full versions they often seem too verbose to audiences brought up to appreciate short durations and eloquent silences. But this problem is already beginning to diminish in America as his work emerges from copyright protection. By the 21st century directors will be free to cut and experiment with these plays and to orchestrate their peculiar Shavian music for a stage that does not need "The Chocolate Soldier" or "My Fair Lady. How blemished his contemporaries would have been to learn that GBS is still a playwright with a future. Michael Holroyd has written biographies of Lytton Strachey and Augustus John and is working on one of George Bernard Shaw. He wrote this for The New York Times.

ص.ك.ا.م.ن.ال.اص.ل



WEEKEND

Domingo's Grand Operatic Occasion

by Henry Pleasants

LONDON — Elijah Moshinsky's new production of Verdi's "Otello" at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, has occupied more space in the news columns of the British press than any new opera production in recent memory.

First, a new production of "Otello" by Sir Peter Hall, with Plácido Domingo in the title role, had originally been scheduled for last January, but was canceled on short notice when Domingo withdrew to devote himself and his voice to the relief of the victims of the Mexico City earthquake, among whom were a number of his relatives. Then Hall, too, withdrew.

He was replaced by Moshinsky, who did not find the sets created for Hall congenial to his own ideas about how Verdi's masterpiece might be staged. He demanded and got new ones at a much publicized and much criticized additional cost of more than £100,000 (about \$150,000).

Then, last month, came the widely publicized Wembley fiasco when Domingo canceled a monster concert at the very last moment, arguing that the ticket prices were too high. For this he is being sued by the promoters to the tune of something on the order of £100,000 and much attendant and mostly unfavorable publicity.

More important than any of these factors, perhaps, is that the Royal Opera itself has been going through a sticky patch, with disastrous new productions of "The Flying

If what we got was mostly familiar, it was nonetheless top operatic drawer, with all the principals, the orchestra and chorus in fine form.

Dutchman" and "Fidelio" last June and July and, with the amount of its annual government subsidy still in doubt. It has also been the target of criticism from a vocal and voluble faction maintaining that the institution is "elitist" and "old-fashioned," perpetuating a tradition of sumptuous, star-laden grand opera that is extravagant, irrelevant and obsolete.

Finally, the rare presence of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her husband as guests in the director's box at last Tuesday's premiere was interpreted as a gesture designed to contradict charges of governmental indifference, an interpretation supported by her well photographed visit backstage to

congratulate the principals at the close of the evening.

How was the performance? Well, it was good, indeed, very good, but paradoxically, in view of all the hoopla, not much in it was new except the sets designed by Timothy O'Brien for Moshinsky's essentially traditional production, and the subtle, insinuating, rather understated Iago of Justin Diaz, and even that impersonation is currently on view in Franco Zeffirelli's recent film of "Otello."

The conductor is Carlos Kleiber, who conducted the 1980 revival of the old Georges Waldevitch production with Domingo singing his first London Otello. The Desdemona is Katia Ricciarelli, who was in the last performance of that production in 1983, again with Domingo. And, finally, Domingo, Ricciarelli and Diaz are all in the film now showing in London.

If what we got, then, was mostly familiar, it was nonetheless top operatic drawer, with all the principals, the orchestra and chorus in fine form, and with Kleiber revealing even more of the imaginative details of Verdi's wondrous score than he has on previous

equally memorable occasions. The only reservations concern chiefly O'Brien's sets, or rather the single set, constantly altered by the movement of props and backdrops.

The staging is handsome enough, inspired by the great Venetian painters of the 16th century, with enormous backdrop paintings of the Crucifixion, the Descent from the Cross and the Virgin Mary, the stage itself flanked by towering Corinthian pillars. It is all more Venetian than Cypriot, but more importantly, it is all too big, the effect being to dwarf the performers and lessen the immediacy of the drama for the audience.

What was new and wonderful was the opening storm, with a great cannon pointed at the audience, masses of swirling fog, an enormous scaffolding observation tower and lightning flashing out into the auditorium. Here Moshinsky has achieved in a theater more than Zeffirelli achieved on a seafront location.

Further performances are Jan. 23 and 26.

Henry Pleasants is a London-based writer who specializes in music and opera. He is the author of several books on these subjects.

'Salome' at La Scala

by William Weaver

MILAN — The American director Robert Wilson has presented his works in Venice, Rome and at the Spoleto Festival, so he is not exactly unknown to Italians who follow the theater. But his current production of Strauss's "Salome" represents his debut at La Scala, whose audience is not exactly made up of theater buffs.

At the same time, a sizable sector of the public was clearly fascinated by Wilson's work and, at the end, expressed its admiration. La Scala seems to thrive on controversy, and on variety (a revival of Franco Zeffirelli's fairly traditional staging of "Otello" will open in early February).

After the "Salome" premiere, an interviewed galleryite said, with bewilderment: "It's all very beautiful, but we're not educated enough for it." To be sure, anyone trying to find a specific meaning for each of Wilson's countless images — the white rabbit, the mountains that move, the bearded old man who seems to have come from a Noh drama — is doomed to frustration and defeat.

But the images, the movements, the pacing now rapid, now dreamlike and slow, have a hypnotic power. They do not correspond to the opera's text, they do not illustrate the drama, they comment on it, expand it. Many experimental productions of opera construct the meaning to the director's pet idea (Wagner was a capitalist, etc.); Wilson does the opposite: He opens the work — and

the viewer's mind, if the viewer collaborates.

Not every scene was effective. The dance of the seven veils saw the Salome double (dressed like Alice in Wonderland) d) virtually immobile, with a youth slowly flying up the backdrop, a scarlet devil coming in and out on a trolley, and the bearded old man on the stage. An arresting sight, but here, instead of expanding the music, it contradicted it.

The singers were women in black evening dresses, the men in austere uniforms, all designed by Gianni Versace (who also did the beautiful costumes for the act). They sang mostly on a small platform jutting from stage right. Sometimes they spread out across the proscenium, and John the Baptist was heard, at the appropriate times, from the orchestra pit, his cistern.

Eva Marton, who was to have sung the title role, bowed out during rehearsal, and on opening night was replaced by Montserrat Caballé, much applauded, who was then replaced by the young and gifted if still occasionally immature Carmen Reppel. Helga Dernesch was a spine-chilling Herodias, and Bernd Weikl, a noble prophet. Hermann Winkel's Herod was vocally weak but expressive. The Italian critics were hard on the unknown conductor, Kent Nagano. In fact, the first part of his reading lacked bite, but he grew in strength as the evening progressed, and the dance and the finale were shatteringly effective, thanks also to the excellent Scala orchestra. In short, a "Salome" that some may reject, but all will remember.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.



Katia Ricciarelli as Desdemona, and Plácido Domingo as Otello in the Royal Opera production at Covent Garden.

British Modern Art Continued from page 7

and others like Bacon, Freud, Hockney, or Gilbert and George seem to lack all proficiency.

Another of the revelations is the confounding self-possession of the artists, even at their most experimental and even when in the thrall of stronger influences. The young Mark Gerder is a case in point. Looking at his work one can almost tell what Picasso or Cézanne had feverishly inspired him to seize his brush — but his own dark energies and sense of gorgeous color rescued him, so that the subsequent work is uniquely his. The room in which Gerder's work is shown in juxtaposition with Matthew Smith's is like an explosion of joyful color; hard to reconcile it with the inner despair that led him to commit suicide.

In the catalogue (which for my money is a treasure) Frederick Gore writes of Matthew Smith, and in particular the series of paintings of his lover Vera Cunningham: "They are surely love poems as fine as any in the English language." They are, as

are so many pictures in this show, a matter of passion. The ravishing waxes by Sickert and Gilman that open the show and the delightful penetrations of the interiors of tenements in Camden town lead into the small round warm realities offered by the Bloomsbury group, particularly in the work of Vanessa Bell and Duncan Grant.

In fact Vanessa Bell comes off badly in this show, just at the time when her influence has never been stronger. The "Charleston" look, based on the house where she lived for so long with Duncan Grant, has become part of the popular take-away culture (even the new Laura Ashley range of fabrics is based on Charleston colors).

These early works are at extraordinary variance with the Vorticists, members of a movement formed in 1914 and whose collective brushes and chisels seem to snick through the air like blades.

Ezra Pound coined the term, "The great English vortex — a radiant node or cluster from which, and into

which, ideas are constantly rushing," and over and above this section looms the monumental head of Ezra Pound by Gaudier-Brzeska, whose work is full of life and persistence. "So long as I have tools and stone to cut nothing can worry me, nothing can make me miserable," he once wrote, a manifest falsehood in the light of his life. Alongside stands Eric Gill's impeccable work — modest, accomplished, moving, chaste.

Moving from decade to decade on a roller coaster of color, stone, wood and paint, one sees how sensitive most of these painters were and are to the vast paucity of moral choice that lies before them. Stanley Spencer, painting as though God's finger was on his canvas, his "The Two Sisters" is one of the most lively alive things in the whole show; Edward Burra, full of indignation and a marvelous colorist; Ben Nicholson, whose harmonious works with their circles and shapes within which are presences, and Graham Sutherland's emblems of instability, all have an intensely moral atmosphere.

Other memorable exhibits are Auerbach's great canvases, full of reluctant relief for the actual texture of paint itself, which seems to move on the surface as though trying to undo its own energy — reminiscent of Turner, working paint with his finger or using the wrong end of his brush to get the necessary effect; the uncompromising vision of Patrick Heron (sadly under-represented); the unmitigated beauty of the work of Gillian Aynes, and Leon Kossoff is revealed as visionary, flexing and straining his paint to accommodate what he sees and how he sees it.

As the century shortens and the shadows lengthen all these painters begin to stop conjuring images to carry experience and begin to conjure images to carry experience. Toward the end of the show we come to a rest in the music of this dance of art. Not that the rest is restful; indeed it is invidious, being almost an exhibition within the exhibition, and sub-titled "Three Painters of This Time: Hodgkin, Kitaj and Morley." They are represented by can-

vases each in an impressive but rather alarming display. Kitaj's direct and moving images, accessible, full of morose delectation, hang directly opposite Hodgkin's small brilliant illuminations of interior life with a sensuous fetch far beyond their size, and dwarfing them in size, though not in content. Malcolm Morley's bullying canvases with their peculiar mixture of parsimony and abundance, and astonishing potency. Naturally enough there have been grumbings from the rest of the clan about these effects being given much a badge of honor.

As one approaches the end of the show, one sees a new mobilizing of the artistic will. The painters here are not so much interested in pictures of things, as their nature, their substance, almost their consequences. There is a renewal of simplicity resulting in art abraded and rebutted to a new intensity.

Polly Devlin is a London-based writer and journalist.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA:

•Kunstlerhaus

— To Jan. 25: Gold and Power, Spain in the New World. Collection on loan from the Museum of America in Madrid includes art and artifacts from Spain's conquests in America.

ENGLAND

LONDON:

•Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08)

— To Jan. 25: Auguste Rodin: 100 sculptures and 150 works on paper from the Musée Rodin in Paris and Mendon and collections worldwide.

— To Jan. 25: Beyond Image: relief sculptures by the Boyle family.

•Institute of Contemporary Arts (930.63.93)

— To Mar. 1: State of the Art examines the current work of 26 artists from America, Europe and Australia.

•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71)

— To Feb. 1: Eye for Industry: industrial design in Britain of the past 50 years.

— To Jan. 31: Industrial Images exhibits British industrial photography since the 1840s.

•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13)

— To June: British and American Pop Art: the prints on display, from the Tate's collection, include works by Peter Blake, Patrick Caulfield, David Hockney, Jasper Johns, Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenburg, and Andy Warhol.

•National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21)

— To March 22: Elizabeth II: Portraits of Sixty Years; includes both photographs and oil paintings.

FRANCE

PARIS:

•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33)

— To Mar. 2: Avant Garde Japan presents 500 works and documents to illustrate Japanese avant garde movements, 1910-1970.

— Jan. 20-Mar. 22: Oskar Kokoschka drawings, 1906-1926.

GERMANY

BERLIN:

•Berlinerische Galerie (tel: 261.92.94)

— To Apr. 4: Art in Berlin from 1870 to the present.

•Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.6)

— To Mar. 8: Toulouse Lautrec's Graphic Work.

•Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 83.01.382)

— To Mar. 15: Masterpieces of Japanese Woodcutting.

COLOGNE:

•Wallraf-Richartz-Museum

— To Mar. 22: Jacques Ignace Hittori: An Architect from Cologne in Paris. Drawings by one of the chief architects of 19th century Paris.

•Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 221.41.58)

— To Feb. 27: Dian, a Vanished Kingdom of China: 2000 year old art and artifacts from southwest China.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH:

•Kunsthau (tel: 251.67.65)

— To Feb. 1: Joan Miró's paintings — Surrealist, 1930s, and post-war era works — are featured in this first retrospective of his work since the artist's death in 1983.



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MIDWEST EXPRESS TRAVEL advertisement for business and personal travel, listing contact details for Mike Clark C.E.O.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL advertisement with the text 'appears every Friday'.

DOONESBURY comic strip featuring characters Rik and Annie in a conversation about a manipulative man.

Handwritten Arabic text: سكران الاصل



WEEKEND

# 20th Century Art, at the Met

by Grace Gineck

**N**EW YORK — The opening of the Metropolitan Museum's Lila Acheson Wallace wing for 20th-century art is not only a major event in the history of the museum, but in the history of New York as a center for modern art. With the \$26 million Wallace addition — housing an international survey of painting and sculpture from 1900 to now — the Met has established, in essence, a separate museum that becomes the fourth big one in Manhattan devoted to the current century. What's more, it provides a grand-scale arena where not only modern but very current art will be seen in a direct continuum with the art of the past — the encyclopedia of objects, ranging over 5,000 years and most of the world's civilizations, that constitute the Met's collections.

Not too many cities in the world, it is true, can claim four sizeable museums of modern art. But that allowed for some basic questions are being raised in the art world. Does New York, already saturated with museums, have alternative spaces and galleries devoted to the contemporary, need this new entry? Can the Met's holdings in the 20th-century field really stack up against the established masterpieces in virtually every other of its 19 curatorial areas? Shouldn't the Met's 20th-century efforts be more in keeping with its stature as a "masterpiece" institution?

"Our holdings in 20th-century art are spotty and uneven, and we do not pretend that they are comparable to those in, say, European paintings or Egyptian objects," says Philippe de Montebello, the museum's director. "But we have accumulated too many works of art of considerable importance for them to remain buried in storage and placed on view intermittently. We feel that they're worth showing and, over time,

by exposing our weaknesses, we hope to redress the balance."

The wing — a four-story structure at the southwest corner of the museum which will be opened to the public Feb. 3 — is named for the late co-founder of the Reader's Digest, who gave \$11 million toward its \$26 million cost. Outside of a hall for temporary exhibitions, its 50,000 square feet (4,600 square meters) of exhibition space for 20th-century art — including a rooftop sculpture garden, slated to open in June — is much larger than that of the Guggenheim or the

The ceiling heights — a considerable increase over the 14-foot maximum of the Museum of Modern Art's renovated building and the 17.5-foot maximum of the Whitney — help convey an impression of monumental space, and are important for accommodating the extravagant scale of some contemporary works.

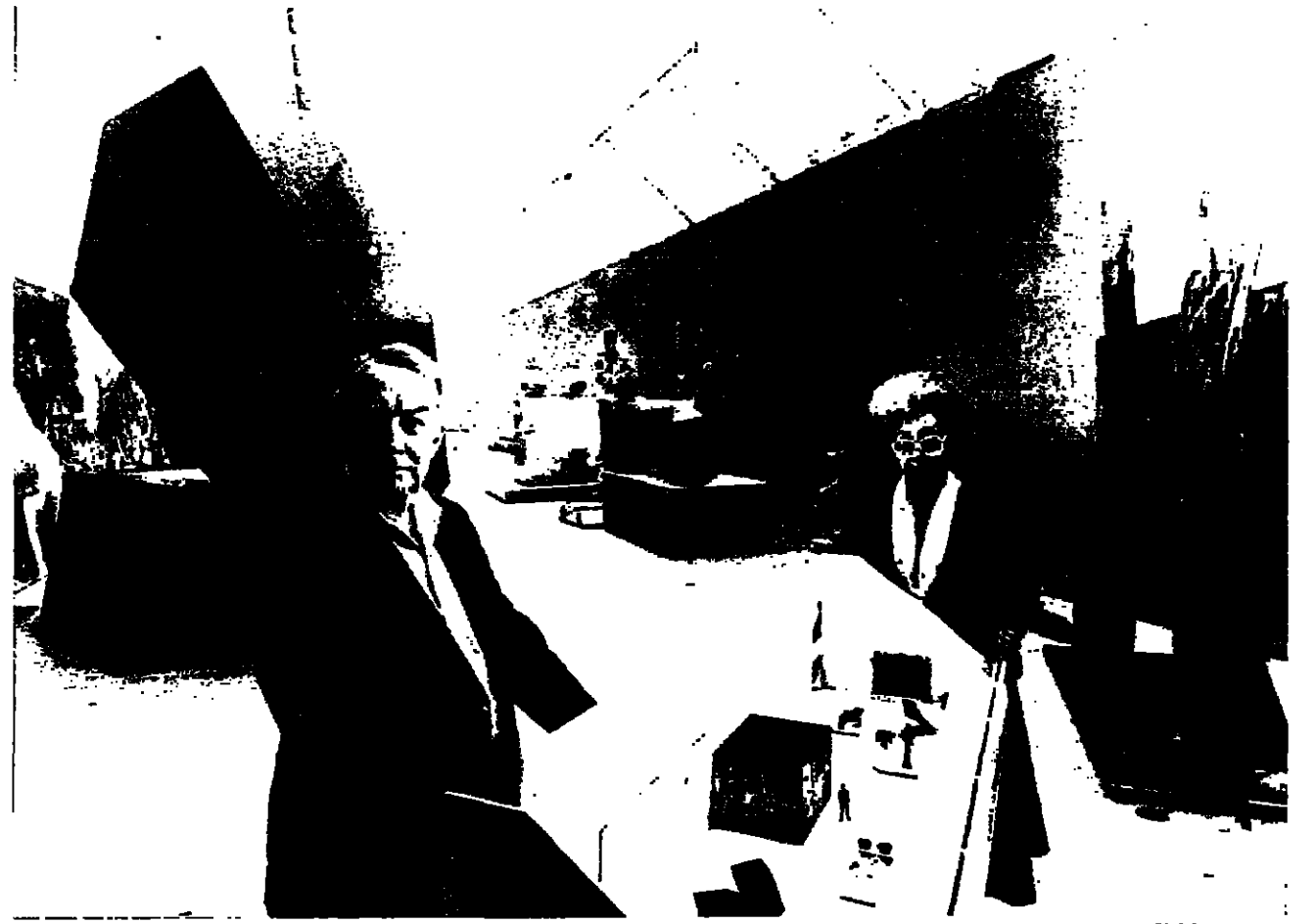
But, capacious as the Wallace wing is physically, its collection in the modern era is smaller and shallower than those of the three other museums, and it has miles to go before it approaches the breadth and depth of the Met's holdings in, say, Greek and Roman, medieval, or pre-1900 European art. The less-than-5,000 objects the Met owns in the modern field (excluding design) does not quite compare with the number held by the Guggenheim, and is greatly outdistanced by the Whitney's 10,000 and the Modern's 65,000. Ironically, the other museums, even the expanded Modern, can show only a small part of their in-depth collections, and they need — perhaps more than the Met does — the kind of space that the Wallace wing provides.

To be sure, William S. Lieberman, chairman of the Met's 20th-century department has been acquiring the trendy art of the 1980s. But the bulk of the 20th-century material consists of American art from the early 1900s to World War II — by artists ranging from John Sloan through Yasuo Kuniyoshi to Stuart Davis — much of which would be perfectly at home in the Met's commodious American wing.

Thanks in large part to the gift, in 1981, of 67 objects from the collection of Muriel Kallis Steinberg Newman, the Met has a fine nucleus of work by New York School artists of the 1940s, '50s and '60s. And the Alfred Stieglitz collection, given in 1949 by Georgia O'Keeffe, also includes some European works, but most importantly a splendid group of earlier American avant-gardists,

*The bulk of the 20th century material consists of American art from early 1900s to World War II.*

Whitney and nearly two-thirds the size of the Museum of Modern Art. Its 22 galleries are deployed on three levels: a first floor, entered from the Michael C. Rockefeller wing; a mezzanine, and a second floor, accessible from the André Meyer 19th century European galleries. Among the more spectacular of the new spaces is an indoor sculpture court 135 feet (40.5 meters) long, roofed by a sloping glass skylight 30 feet high at maximum; a temporary exhibitions gallery with a ceiling 22 feet high, and a cluster of flexible rooms for the permanent collection with ceilings that rise to a maximum of 20 feet.



William S. Lieberman, chairman of the Met's 20th century department, and Lowery S. Sims, associate curator in the sculpture court of the new Lila Acheson Wallace wing. Between them is a model of the gallery.

including Arthur Dove, Marsden Hartley and O'Keeffe herself, presented in two of the smaller galleries.

But, apart from the Stieglitz contribution, European art of the classical modern period is another story. The Scofield Thayer bequest of 1982 gave the Met a lucky bag of more than 500 paintings, sculptures, drawings and prints on the representational side, with emphasis on the School of Paris, and German and Austrian painters such as Egon Schiele. With works from this bequest and other donors, Bonnard, Braque, Kandinsky, Léger, Matisse and some early Picasso periods — including the 1906 portrait of Gertrude Stein but no Cubist painting — are respectfully represented. A gift of 90 works by Paul Klee came in the same year from the European dealer Heinz Berggruen, and one of the smaller galleries is fittingly devoted to them. There are still enormous gaps, however, in the Met's presentation of European movements from 1906 to 1946 — for example, no Futurism, no Constructivism or de Stijl, and woefully little in the way of Expressionism.

A major part of the first-floor galleries is devoted to the Met's American paintings from around 1905 to 1940. This very uneven mélange, 99 percent representational, ranges from well-known names such as John Sloan, Grant Wood and John Steuart Curry to Samuel Halpert, E. McKnight Kauffer and

Loren MacIver. Two early works by Willem de Kooning forecast what's to come on the mezzanine and second floor. On the mezzanine, the sculpture court gives stunning display to massive works by Henry Moore, David Smith, Louise Nevelson, Louise Bourgeois, Ellsworth Kelly and Jim Dine, among others.

The second-floor galleries — beginning with Thomas Hart Benton — document the major movements from 1945 to now. They present some of the big names of Abstract Expressionism (including the great Jackson Pollock, "Autumn Rhythm"), Pop (although major works by its predecessors, Jasper Johns and Robert Rauschenberg, are lacking), Color Field, Minimalism, and 1980s Neo-Expressionism. A "what's new" gallery shows the latest acquisitions, among them paintings by Julian Schnabel, John Alexander, Georg Baselitz, Richard Bosman, Donald Sultan and David Trus, and sculptures by Mimmo Paladino and Magdalena Abakanowicz.

The Met's Wallace wing is the logical outcome of the soaring interest in modern and contemporary art that began in this country with the rise of Abstract Expressionism in the 1950s and escalated — along with prices — as more and more players got into the game. What motivates the Met, according to statements made by de Montebello, is that it is an "encyclopedia of the arts, and must have all the letters." Some contempo-

rary art will be "classical" in the 21st century, and the Met wants it now, while prices are viable. What's more, he adds, the Met has been "collecting and exhibiting the work of living artists for 50 years."

No one, of course, questions the Met's right — indeed, its duty — to reflect the 20th century as it does every other. But there is also the danger that — in the atmosphere of hype and glitz that suffuses the contemporary art world — there will be increasing pressure on the Met from artists, dealers and collectors who have vested interests in seeing their work in one of the world's foremost museums.

Yet the museum, as a "masterpiece" institution, has accustomed us to qualitative judgments. Given the impossibility, even by the most astute of curators, to make such judgments about the art of the immediate present, some have argued that the Met take a more distanced role in the current scene, focusing on landmark works and allowing the latest and more speculative ones to — well, shift for themselves.

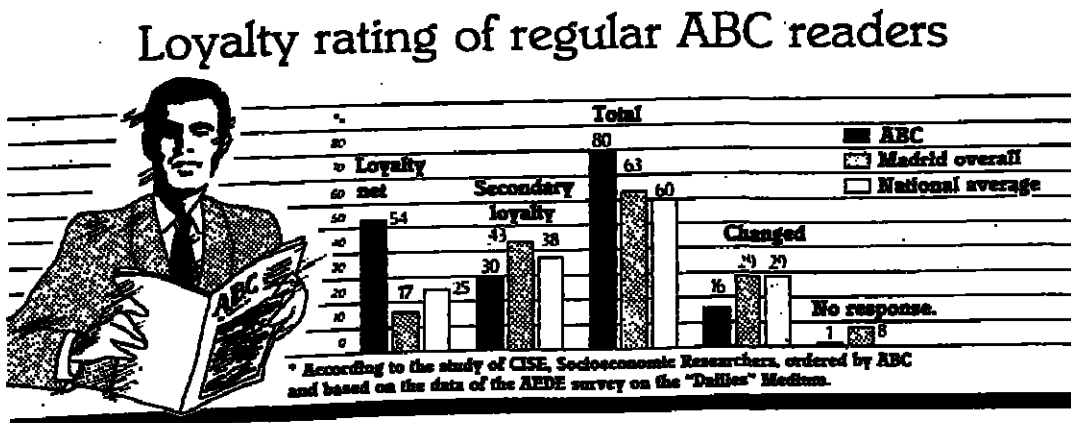
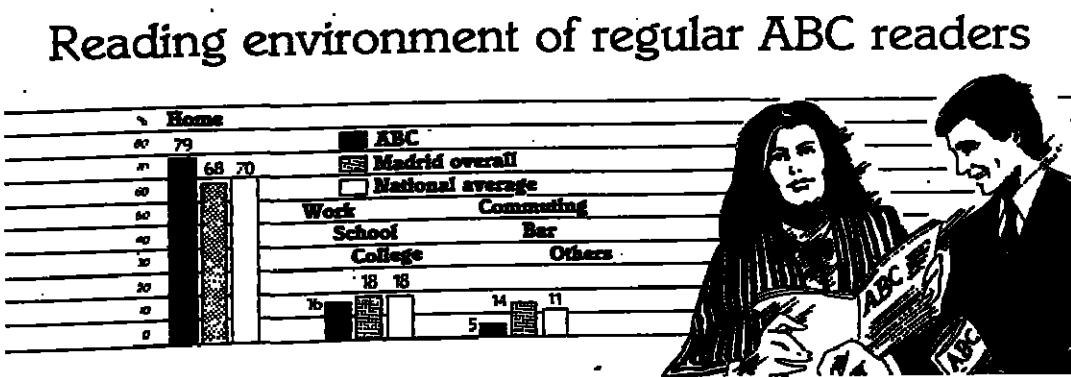
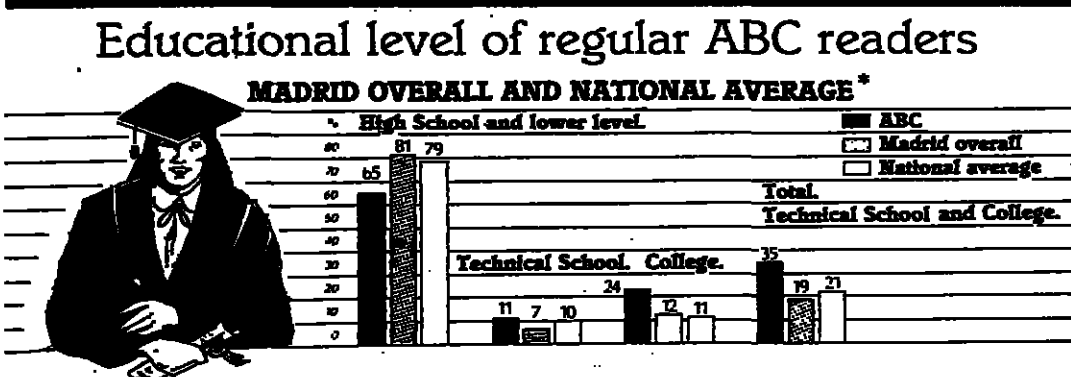
There is no doubt, now that the Wallace wing is up, that its hungry walls will attract the attention of major donors. The challenge, which by the museum's own admission is a long-term one, is to bring the 20th century department up to the level of the rest of the Metropolitan's holdings.

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Klee's "Handbill for Comedians," Picasso's portrait of Gertrude Stein, and Lichtenstein's "Stepping Out," are all at the Lila Acheson Wallace wing.

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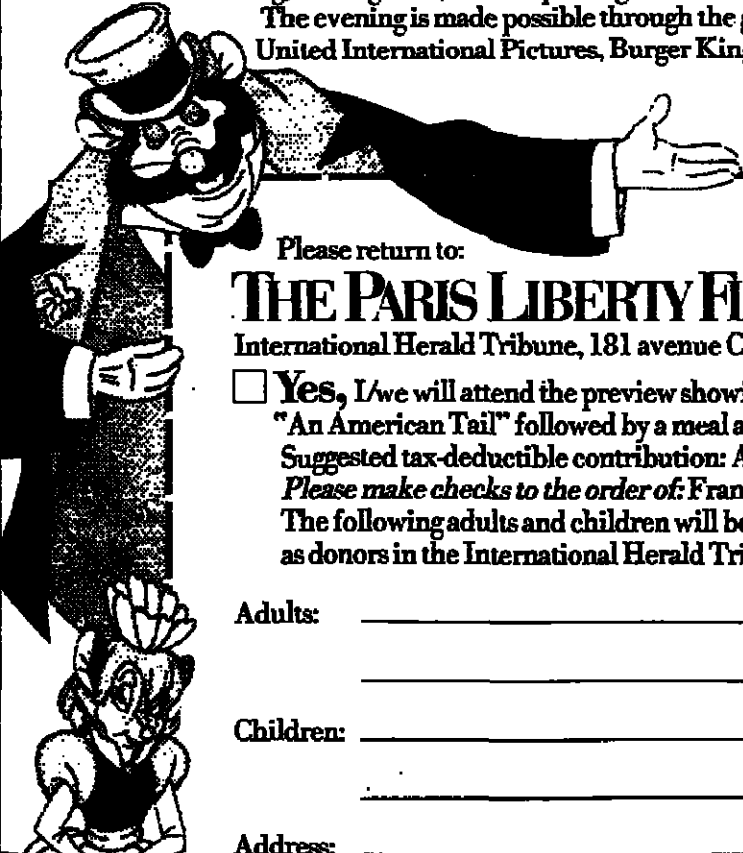
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The 90-minute film, a warmhearted, animated recounting of the American immigrant experience, is in English with French subtitles. Critics have described it as "stunning," "delightful," and "uplifting."

The evening is made possible through the generosity of Universal Pictures, United International Pictures, Burger King and Société Gaumont.



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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	+ 1/8
IBM	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/8
Amgen	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/8
Amgen	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
188,460,000	188,460,000
NYSE adv. vol. close	217,780,000
NYSE adv. vol. open	188,460,000
NYSE adv. vol. close	188,460,000
NYSE adv. vol. open	188,460,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2,145.67	2,145.67	2,145.67	+ 1.24
2,145.67	2,145.67	2,145.67	+ 1.24
2,145.67	2,145.67	2,145.67	+ 1.24

**Thursdays NYSE Closing**  
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	30 1/2
Unchanged	30 1/2
New High	30 1/2

Class	Prev.	Week Ago
Advanced	2,145.67	2,145.67
Unchanged	2,145.67	2,145.67
Total Issues	2,145.67	2,145.67

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/8
Amgen	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/8
Amgen	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/8

Class	Chg.
Bonds	118 1/2
Utilities	118 1/2
Industrials	118 1/2

Class	Prev.
Advanced	118 1/2
Unchanged	118 1/2
Total Issues	118 1/2

Buy	Sales	Net
302,000	81,274	220,726
302,000	81,274	220,726
302,000	81,274	220,726

Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	2,145.67	2,145.67	2,145.67	+ 1.24
Transp.	2,145.67	2,145.67	2,145.67	+ 1.24
Comp.	2,145.67	2,145.67	2,145.67	+ 1.24

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2,145.67	2,145.67	2,145.67	+ 1.24
2,145.67	2,145.67	2,145.67	+ 1.24
2,145.67	2,145.67	2,145.67	+ 1.24

Class	Prev.
Advanced	2,145.67
Unchanged	2,145.67
Total Issues	2,145.67

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2,145.67	2,145.67	2,145.67	+ 1.24
2,145.67	2,145.67	2,145.67	+ 1.24
2,145.67	2,145.67	2,145.67	+ 1.24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

# Dow Rockets 51.6 to New High

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded from a one-day interruption of their 1987 rally Thursday as demand for equities sent the Dow Jones industrial average on an unprecedented climb to a record high.

The Dow rose a record 51.60 points to close at 2,145.67. Its previous one-day gain was 44.01 points on Jan. 5. Since the start of 1987, the blue-chip index has climbed nearly 250 points.

Not even the biggest East Coast snowstorm this year derailed buyers. Even as the snow was closing airports, trading was heavy during a session that opened to news of a West German discount rate cut and was boosted at midday by an influential analyst's favorable market forecast.

Broader market indexes also set new highs. The NYSE composite index jumped 3.07 to 155.97 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index advanced 4.05 to 271.89. The price of an average share jumped 81 cents.

Winning issues led losers by nearly a 3-1 margin. Volume was 188.6 million shares, up from 184.2 million Wednesday.

Analysts said the market got a psychological boost from news that the Bundesbank dropped its interest rate on loans to banking institutions 0.5 percent to 3 percent, effective Friday.

Investors were also encouraged by an optimistic forecast by Robert Prechter, who has accurately pinpointed market moves through an esoteric system of technical analysis known as the Elliott Wave Principle. Mr. Prechter predicted

ed the Dow to rise past 2,300 points before running the risk of a substantial decline.

Traders said a broad-based group of buyers took advantage of the market's pause Wednesday, when the Dow fell 10.40 points, its first decline in 1987.

"This is the kind of market that just doesn't want to give up," said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities. "When there is a pullback, people are right there to get back in."

"When the dollar buckles it seems to add liquidity to our market and spur foreign buying," said Larry Wachtel, another Prudential-Bache analyst. "Foreign investors are buying into the U.S. market because it's cheaper than their own."

Futures-related buying also aided the market early on, traders said. Stock index futures prices traded at a premium to their underlying cash indexes, prompting arbitrageurs to sell futures and buy stocks.

The American Stock Exchange index jumped 5.03 to 296.49, surpassing a record set Tuesday. The National Association of Securities Dealers index of over-the-counter stocks jumped 3.62 to 393.17.

Technology issues, which had floundered after being upset by IBM's announcement Tuesday that fourth-quarter profit declined about 48 percent from the 1985 fourth quarter, resumed their upward trend Thursday.

IBM was up 4 1/2 to 177 1/2. Digital Equipment jumped 6 1/4 to 143 1/4, for a 1987 rally of more than 40 points so far. Cray Research jumped 8 1/4 to 114. Hewlett-Packard 1 to 53 1/4 and Unisys 1 1/2 to 97 1/4.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
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21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8

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21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8

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21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8

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21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8

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21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8

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21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8
21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8

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21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8

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21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1.00	10.0	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8

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21 1/2	21 1/2	Amgen	1					





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TECHNOLOGY 'New' Superconductivity May Save Billions in Power

By CALVIN SIMS New York Times Service NEW YORK — Two recent discoveries in the esoteric field of superconductivity could eventually save the electrical industry billions of dollars and result in a variety of new electronic instruments and computer elements, according to scientists and power-industry experts.

Superconductivity is a phenomenon in which materials lose their resistance to electricity at very low temperatures. The discoveries, which were announced this month by researchers in the United States and China, have yet to be fully confirmed.

But the prospect of widespread application in commercial industries is "very exciting," said Dr. Mario Rabinowitz of the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, California.

Until now, superconductivity had remained a trait found in metals, alloys and chemical compounds only when temperatures were reduced to slightly above absolute zero, the temperature at which molecular motion stops and there is no heat.

Now, however, scientists have reported the production of alloys that become superconducting at temperatures as high as 70 degrees Kelvin, or minus 334 Fahrenheit. "Materials that become superconductive at higher temperatures would lower the cost of producing superconducting magnets," said Dr. Paul C.W. Chu, who led researchers in experiments at the University of Houston.

Utilities have proposed making giant superconducting magnets for energy storage, allowing them to run their generators at a more efficient, constant power level. Excess power could be stored as magnetic energy in superconducting magnets and converted to electric power at times of high usage.

Magnetic fields are used in high-energy physics to accelerate and fashion particle beams as well as to identify elementary particles. Industry analysts said the material could also be used to make superconducting switches for high-speed digital computers.

Switches made of silicon or other semiconducting materials dissipate considerable power. Superconducting switches would generate no heat and sharply increase a computer's power.

ELECTRIC POWER transmission and generation would be the main commercial uses for any new superconducting material, according to energy experts. Ordinarily there is a substantial loss of energy as electricity passes through a wire, especially when the power must travel long distances.

Superconducting material could be fashioned into a wire conductor that transports low-voltage electricity for long distances with little dissipation, eliminating the need for transformers. Electronic devices would also benefit: Ultrasensitive devices that use magnetic fields to discover everything from tumors to oil would increase in accuracy and decrease in size, analysts said.

One of the more spectacular applications of superconducting magnets might be their use in high-speed trains floating in air. When the magnet moves over an electrically conducting metallic sheet, a repulsion is created that results in levitation. The Japanese railway has already produced an experimental vehicle that travels 320 miles (516 kilometers) an hour.

The recent findings were reported by scientists at the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s Bell Laboratories in New Jersey, at the University of Houston and at the Institute of Physics of the Chinese Academy of Science in Beijing.

The Houston researchers, led by Dr. Chu, applied pressures of several hundred thousand pounds per square inch (6.44 square centimeters) to produce an alloy of lanthanum, barium, copper, and oxygen that became superconducting at 40.2 degrees Kelvin.

The AT&T scientists substituted strontium for barium, which resulted in a temperature increase of 8 degrees.

Guinness Rebuffs Argyll

'Sees No Benefit' In Merger Talks

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune LONDON — Guinness PLC dismissed Thursday an appeal for merger talks by Argyll Group PLC, asserting that it had no interest in such discussions.

The big beverage group and Argyll, a British supermarket chain, were rivals in a takeover fight for Distillers Co. last spring. Guinness emerged the victor in April on the strength of its offer of £2.7 billion (\$4.1 million at current exchange rates) in cash and shares.

In the last two weeks, Guinness has fired its chairman, Ernest Saunders, and two directors, and then admitted that it illegally purchased its own stock during the takeover battle, apparently to raise its price and improve its chances against Argyll.

Last week, Argyll announced it would consider legal proceedings against Guinness.

In a statement on Thursday, Guinness disclosed that Argyll's chairman, James Gulliver, wrote last Friday to Guinness's new chairman, Sir Norman Macfarlane.

The Gulliver letter, according to Guinness, included a copy of Argyll's statement of the same day that it was considering using Guinness to recover "substantial damages" in the takeover battle.

According to Guinness, the Gulliver letter continued: "Whilst we have felt it necessary to issue today's release in the interest of Argyll's shareholders, I believe you are aware that it is my board's primary interest to effect a friendly merger between Guinness and Argyll."

Guinness said its board replied that it "would like to make it absolutely clear that it sees no benefit to Guinness in any such talks with Argyll."

The Guinness board noted that it already has said that its current trading position was good and its prospects encouraging.

"In addition," the Guinness statement continued, "the board believes that it is making substantial progress."

See GUINNESS, Page 13



Australia: More Down Than Under

Rising Foreign Debt Undermines 'The Lucky Country'

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service MELBOURNE — Once this was known as "the lucky country," and Australians were confident that their vast nation would prosper on its abundance of gold, oil, coal and other resources. But a parade of economic difficulties, including a foreign debt that is rapidly becoming one of the world's largest, has eroded that carefree optimism.

Concern has been building, particularly since the plunge of the Australian dollar on currency markets last year, and since the much-publicized warning in May by the federal treasurer, Paul Keating, that Australia risked becoming "a banana republic."

Prime Minister Bob Hawke added his own caution a few months later. "The party's over, finis," Mr. Hawke said, "and Australians have to understand it, finis."

John W. Howard, the leader of the opposition Liberal Party, said in a recent interview: "The problems are structural, not cyclical. This is unlike any economic challenge we've faced since World War II."

Such bleak assessments are based on plunging commodity prices, a yawning trade deficit and the mounting foreign debt. Australians sometimes refer to the Australian dollar as "the peso," because of its sharp fall over the last year.

Most economists and bankers strongly doubt Australia's predicament will follow the path of Latin America, where a similar accumulation of debt and plunges in the values of local currencies helped spark a debt crisis in late 1982. But there is no doubt that Australia has suffered an economic decline.

Big Trade Deficit Limits U.S. GNP Growth to 2.5%

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy, held back by a soaring trade deficit, grew an anemic 2.5 percent in 1986, the Commerce Department said Thursday in a provisional report.

The growth in gross national product was the weakest showing since an actual decline of 2.5 percent in the recession year of 1982, and was far below the Reagan administration's original projection of around 4 percent.

In an ominous sign, GNP for the final three months of 1986 slumped to an annual rate of just 1.7 percent, substantially below a 2.8 percent rate in the quarter ended in September.

GNP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services and is the broadest measure of a nation's economic health. In 1983, the GNP grew 3.6 percent, followed by a robust 6.4 percent in 1984, the best performance in more than three decades.

But the economy began to slacken afterward, growing just 2.7 percent in 1985. Although the Reagan administration is predicting that activity will pick up again in 1987, many private analysts believe that growth will show scant improvement.

The poor showing in the fourth quarter was a major disappointment for the Reagan administration, which had been expecting an improvement from third quarter GNP.

The department attributed much of the weakness to a 0.5 percent decline in personal spending, the first drop in this category since the 1981-82 recession. Consumer spending generally accounts for about two-thirds of GNP activity.

Analysts are worried that American consumers, already burdened by high debt, will begin cutting back on purchases, a trend that would lead to even weaker growth.

When measured by a price index pegged to the GNP, the inflation rate for 1986 was the lowest since 1967. The GNP deflator rose just 2.5 percent for the year as a dramatic plunge in oil prices contained costs.

The department is predicting that the GNP, measured from the fourth quarter of 1986, will expand at a 3.2 percent rate in 1987. In August it had projected 4.2 percent growth for the period.

But many private forecasters believe that even this revised figure is far too optimistic.

M-1 Plunges \$14.9 Billion In Latest Week

NEW YORK — The basic measure of U.S. money known as M-1 plunged a record \$14.9 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$734.4 billion in the week ended Jan. 12, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

Most analysts had expected a large fall after M-1 surged a record \$27 billion in the previous three weeks. But the actual size of the fall surpassed all expectations.

M-1 includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

The Fed said that the previous week's M-1 level, covering the week ended Jan. 5, was unrevised at \$749.3 billion.

The latest four-week average rose to \$739.1 billion from \$736.1 billion.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes sub-sections for Cross Rates and Other Dollar Values.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms, including Eurocurrency Deposits.

Money Market Rates

Table showing money market rates for various instruments like Treasury bills, CDs, and government securities.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing performance metrics for U.S. money market funds, including 30-day average yields.

Gold

Table showing gold prices in various locations like London, New York, and Zurich.

Report on Lloyd's Urges Increase in Oversight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — An official government report Thursday demanded tighter regulation of Lloyd's of London, including more "independent oversight," and Lloyd's immediately agreed to some of the changes proposed.

The report by a government-appointed panel stopped short of calling for an external regulatory group, but urged that overall control of Lloyd's be removed from the exclusive group of members that has run it since the late 1600s.

The Lloyd's insurance market, the world's largest, enacted reforms in 1982 after some members of its ruling council were found to have siphoned off hundreds of millions of pounds put up by investors to underwrite Lloyd's business.

The report, the result of a year-long investigation, made 70 recommendations and concluded: "The current regulatory arrangements do not provide protection equivalent to that available to investors in general."

Lloyd's, which earns more than \$6 billion (\$9 billion) in premiums a year, was exempted from the Conservative government's new Financial Services Act, aimed at protecting investors in financial markets.

The government commissioned the study to learn whether Lloyd's protections were adequate. The major change would be on the 28-member ruling council. It now comprises 16 working members, 8 external members from among the "names" — the underwriting members central to Lloyd's business — and 4 nominated members approved by the Bank of England.

The report urged cutting the number of working members to 12 and increasing the number of nominated members to 8.

Soon after the report came out Thursday, Lloyd's agreed to change the council's makeup, but its chairman, Peter Miller, said the restructuring might take two years to complete.

The report said the need for more stringent measures was confirmed by the failure of Lloyd's to keep a promise to introduce a register of agents' charges by July 1984. It added that the new standard agreement between "names" and their underwriting agents inadequately represented the interests of the names.

The report also urged that names be given more information about membership and the performance of agents and that an ombudsman be appointed to deal with complaints.

Between 1983 and 1986, Lloyd's completed 17 disciplinary cases, in which four members were fined a total of nearly £1.2 million and 14 permanently excluded or suspended from the market. (AP, Reuters)

BankAmerica Reports Profit For Quarter, Loss for Year

SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica Corp. said Thursday that it earned \$82 million in the fourth quarter of 1986, compared with a loss of \$178 million in the year earlier period, thanks largely to a one-time after-tax gain of \$236 million from the sale of its Italian subsidiary to Deutsche Bank AG of West Germany.

For the year, however, BankAmerica's loss widened to \$518 million, from \$337 million in 1985, in part because of a \$640 million loss in the second quarter. The company attributed the decline for the year to lower average earning assets, a narrowing of net interest margins, loans charged off during the year and the second-quarter increase in its allowance for possible loan losses.

Bank holding company after Citicorp, hopes to defeat the much smaller First Interstate by boosting its share price and selling assets.

The San Francisco-based company said its assets at Dec. 31 stood at \$104 billion, down from \$119 billion a year earlier.

Profit per share for the quarter came to 44 cents.

BankAmerica said fourth-quarter net loan losses shrank to \$371 million from \$527 million a year earlier. Loan-loss provisions declined to \$378 million from \$591 million.

The company said its book value rose to \$21.49 a share from \$21.06 a share at the end of the third quarter.

Taxable-equivalent net interest revenue in the fourth quarter totaled \$911 million, down from \$1.06 billion a year earlier.

BankAmerica said its net interest margin for the fourth quarter was 3.77 percent, down 25 basis points from a year earlier but up one point from the third quarter.

Analysts had said that a fourth-quarter improvement would be crucial in the company's efforts to fend off a \$3.23 billion hostile takeover by First Interstate Corp. BankAmerica, the No. 2 U.S.

bank holding company after Citicorp, hopes to defeat the much smaller First Interstate by boosting its share price and selling assets.

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Between 1983 and 1986, Lloyd's completed 17 disciplinary cases, in which four members were fined a total of nearly £1.2 million and 14 permanently excluded or suspended from the market. (AP, Reuters)

For the year, however, BankAmerica's loss widened to \$518 million, from \$337 million in 1985, in part because of a \$640 million loss in the second quarter. The company attributed the decline for the year to lower average earning assets, a narrowing of net interest margins, loans charged off during the year and the second-quarter increase in its allowance for possible loan losses.

Analysts had said that a fourth-quarter improvement would be crucial in the company's efforts to fend off a \$3.23 billion hostile takeover by First Interstate Corp. BankAmerica, the No. 2 U.S.

bank holding company after Citicorp, hopes to defeat the much smaller First Interstate by boosting its share price and selling assets.

The San Francisco-based company said its assets at Dec. 31 stood at \$104 billion, down from \$119 billion a year earlier.

Profit per share for the quarter came to 44 cents.

Growth opportunities worldwide

PRIVATE BANKING RE-DEFINED

At American Express Bank we believe that yesterday's concept of "private banking" no longer meets the needs of today's complex world. And so our approach to private banking is as different, as innovative, as our bank itself — in a number of ways.

For example, we are one of the very few banks that specialize in serving international clients, and we have over 65 years of experience in this field. Today, with 85 offices in 39 countries — one of the world's largest networks — we are present in all key financial centers of Europe, Asia and Latin America. In Switzerland, private banking services are provided by American Express Bank (Switzerland) AG. And, through American Express Bank International, we now serve international clients in the major U.S. gateway cities of New York, Miami and Los Angeles.

Moreover, we offer an exceptionally broad spectrum of services, including Gold Card® privileges through American Express Bank and our exclusive, round-the-clock Premier Services™ for the business and personal travel needs of certain clients. Another example, our asset management. In addition to full-time, professional portfolio management, we give you access to the investment opportunities provided by the worldwide American Express family of companies. Result: you have an unequalled choice of ways to protect your assets and make them grow.

Your personal advisor To help you benefit from this broad array of services, we assign one of our Account Officers as your personal advisor. An experienced professional, he coordinates American Express Bank's global resources on your behalf, supported by one of today's most advanced telecommunications and computer networks.

Private banking re-defined, by American Express Bank: personal, innovative, fine-tuned to the special needs of international clients. For more information on how this unique concept can help you reach your financial goals, contact us today. In Zurich, telephone 01/211 55 20; in Geneva, 02/52 65 80.

Exclusive services

American Express Bank Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Express Company, which has assets of more than US\$92 billion and shareholders' equity in excess of US\$5.7 billion.



AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK

Exceptional service in private banking

American Express Bank Ltd. An American Express company











Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg. Chg. %

Table A: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AIG, AIG-NA, AIG-INT, etc.

Table B: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BAC, BAC-NA, BAC-INT, etc.

Table C: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including C, C-NA, C-INT, etc.

Table D: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including D, D-NA, D-INT, etc.

Table E: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including E, E-NA, E-INT, etc.

Table F: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including F, F-NA, F-INT, etc.

Table G: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including G, G-NA, G-INT, etc.

Table H: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including H, H-NA, H-INT, etc.

Table I: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including I, I-NA, I-INT, etc.

Table J: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including J, J-NA, J-INT, etc.

Table K: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including K, K-NA, K-INT, etc.

Table L: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including L, L-NA, L-INT, etc.

Table M: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including M, M-NA, M-INT, etc.

Table N: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including N, N-NA, N-INT, etc.

Table O: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including O, O-NA, O-INT, etc.

Table P: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including P, P-NA, P-INT, etc.

Table Q: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including Q, Q-NA, Q-INT, etc.

Table R: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including R, R-NA, R-INT, etc.

Table S: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including S, S-NA, S-INT, etc.

Table T: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including T, T-NA, T-INT, etc.

Table U: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including U, U-NA, U-INT, etc.

Table V: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including V, V-NA, V-INT, etc.

Table W: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including W, W-NA, W-INT, etc.

Table X: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including X, X-NA, X-INT, etc.

Table Y: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including Y, Y-NA, Y-INT, etc.

Table Z: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including Z, Z-NA, Z-INT, etc.

Table AA: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AA, AA-NA, AA-INT, etc.

Table AB: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AB, AB-NA, AB-INT, etc.

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Table AL: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AL, AL-NA, AL-INT, etc.

Table AM: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AM, AM-NA, AM-INT, etc.

Table AN: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AN, AN-NA, AN-INT, etc.

Table AO: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AO, AO-NA, AO-INT, etc.

Table AP: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AP, AP-NA, AP-INT, etc.

Table AQ: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AQ, AQ-NA, AQ-INT, etc.

Table AR: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AR, AR-NA, AR-INT, etc.

Table AS: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AS, AS-NA, AS-INT, etc.

Table AT: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AT, AT-NA, AT-INT, etc.

Table AU: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AU, AU-NA, AU-INT, etc.

Table AV: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AV, AV-NA, AV-INT, etc.

Table AW: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AW, AW-NA, AW-INT, etc.

Table AX: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AX, AX-NA, AX-INT, etc.

Table AY: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AY, AY-NA, AY-INT, etc.

Table AZ: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AZ, AZ-NA, AZ-INT, etc.

Table BA: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BA, BA-NA, BA-INT, etc.

Table BB: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BB, BB-NA, BB-INT, etc.

Table BC: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BC, BC-NA, BC-INT, etc.

Table BD: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BD, BD-NA, BD-INT, etc.

Table BE: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BE, BE-NA, BE-INT, etc.

Table BF: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BF, BF-NA, BF-INT, etc.

Table BG: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BG, BG-NA, BG-INT, etc.

Table BH: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BH, BH-NA, BH-INT, etc.

Table BI: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BI, BI-NA, BI-INT, etc.

Table BJ: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BJ, BJ-NA, BJ-INT, etc.

Table BK: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BK, BK-NA, BK-INT, etc.

Table BL: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BL, BL-NA, BL-INT, etc.

Table BM: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BM, BM-NA, BM-INT, etc.

Table BN: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BN, BN-NA, BN-INT, etc.

Table BO: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BO, BO-NA, BO-INT, etc.

Table BP: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BP, BP-NA, BP-INT, etc.

Table BQ: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including BQ, BQ-NA, BQ-INT, etc.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 22 Jan. 1987

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some mutual funds on basis price.

The marginal values indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - quarterly; (i) - irregularly.

Large table listing various international funds such as ALM Management, Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd., etc.

Other Funds

Table listing other funds including Action Investments Fund, Action International Fund, etc.

EC 2.8% Inflation Rate Is Lowest in 25 Years

LUXEMBOURG — Inflation in the European Community fell last month to an annual rate of 2.8 percent, the lowest in 25 years, the EC statistics office, Eurostat, said Thursday.

Peru Devalues Currency

LIMA — Peru, apparently squeezed by a demand for dollars, has devalued its currency 2.2 percent for official transactions and 2.17 percent for financial transactions.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes in Dollars, including Alcoa Finance, Allied Irish, etc.

AMEX High-Lows

Table showing AMEX High-Lows for various stocks.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Marks for various currencies.

E.C.U.

Table listing E.C.U. for various currencies.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen for various currencies.

Pounds Sterling

Table listing Pounds Sterling for various currencies.

AT&T Cuts Computer Prices

DALLAS — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Thursday that it would cut the prices of its PC 6300 and 6300-plus computers by 12 to 17 percent and of its Unix PC 7300 and 3B1 models by 32 percent to remain competitive.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin including 'AGENCY MAN', 'EUROMARKET', and 'OTC'.



CURRENCY MARKETS

RATES: Bundesbank Move Fails to Stop Dollar's Slide

(Continued from Page 1)

charges banks for loans up to three months against a collateral of certain high-quality securities.

In theory, cutting interest rates weakens a currency by lowering investment returns and making it less attractive to investors.

But I think this politicizing of monetary policy, these stories from unidentified sources in Washington saying the dollar must go lower, is dangerous," he said.

The central bank chief also denied the notion that a lower dollar will alleviate trade imbalances.

"I can't understand the argument," Mr. Pöhl said, "a further fall in the dollar's value is as little in the U.S. interest as it is for anyone else. The U.S. trade deficit is the main reason for the dollar's weakness."

The United States had pressed West Germany to lower its interest rates for more than a year, arguing that this would stimulate the econ-

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters

tion-adjusted 0.8 percent in 1986 from a year earlier.

Worries about declining exports caused a number of German industrial groups to call for lower interest rates over the past few months.

The timing of the cuts, which come three days ahead of national elections, was unusual, Mr. Pöhl said, "but the EMS made it necessary."

Meanwhile in New York, where trading ended early because of a big snowstorm, the dollar also fell to 1.5223 Swiss francs from Wednesday's close of 1.544, and to 6.0635 French francs from 6.1835.

The British pound rose against the dollar to 1.5295 from from \$1.5230.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8142 DM, down from 1.8470 Wednesday, and at 151.75 yen, down from 153.90.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.823 DM, down from 1.8506, and in Paris at 6.093 French francs, down from 6.1853.

Rate Cut Seen As Likely in U.S.

Reuters

NEW YORK — The latest economic figures suggest that U.S. growth remains weak and that the Federal Reserve may have to risk further dollar declines by cutting its discount rate again soon, analysts said Thursday.

The rate has dropped to 5.5 percent from 7.5 percent in the past 11 months.

Said Steven Cerier, international economist at Manufacturers Hanover Trust: "It doesn't look good for the first quarter. The Fed's first priority is still the economy. If it has to cut the discount rate again, it will."

Stephen Sifer, money market economist at Shearson Lehman Government Securities Inc., predicted the economy would grow at no more than a 1 percent rate in the first quarter and said a discount rate cut could come about mid-March.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Investment Adviser Is Fed Nominee

By Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune President Ronald Reagan has nominated Edward W. Kelley, a Houston investment counselor, to the Federal Reserve Board, leaving one vacancy on the panel.

Mr. Kelley, 55, is a friend of Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, who lobbied for the appointment. If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Kelley will join four other Reagan appointees on the seven-member board.

Mr. Kelley, head of Investment Advisers Inc. of Houston, is a graduate of Rice University and the Harvard business school. He would succeed Emmett Rice, a Carter administration appointee who resigned to return to private business.

Still to be replaced is Henry Wallach, a Nixon administration appointee who resigned last month. There have been reports that Mr. Reagan might appoint Leif Olsen, former chief economist of Citibank.

Borg-Warner Chemicals Inc. of

Parkersburg, West Virginia, has named Joseph M. Sakach Jr. to the new position of executive vice president and general manager in charge of the plastics side of the company.

Mr. Sakach, 52, graduated in chemistry from Bethany College in West Virginia in 1958 and joined Borg-Warner the same year. He later set up a marketing organization in Amsterdam for Borg-Warner Chemicals Europe and was the company's marketing director there.

The Chicago Board of Trade has elected Karlson Mahlmann, chief executive officer and managing partner of Stoffer & Co., as chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade for a one-year term.

Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., the financial-services subsidiary of American Express Co., has hired Jack L. Rivkin as executive vice president and director of equity research. Mr. Rivkin, 45, had been president of PaineWebber Capital Inc. since 1985. He joined the secu-

rities business in 1968 as an analyst with Mitchell Hutchins & Co., which merged with PaineWebber in 1977.

Northern States Power Co., the largest utility in Minnesota, has named James J. Howard president and chief executive. Mr. Howard, 51, had been president and chief operating officer of Ameritech, the Chicago-based spinoff of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. At Northern States he succeeds Donald McCarthy, who turns 65 next month. Mr. McCarthy will retain the title of chairman.



Joseph M. Sakach Jr.

Fidelity Inc., a Philadelphia bank holding company, has promoted Rosemary B. Grecco, 40, from executive vice president to president of Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia, its chief subsidiary. She replaces Bernard J. Morgan, 50, who becomes corporate deputy chairman. Fidelity also appointed Carl J. Feitel, 54, chairman and chief executive officer of the recently acquired Merchants Ban-

corp of Allentown, Pennsylvania, as vice chairman.

Woodstream Corp. of Lititz, Pennsylvania, which makes hunting and fishing equipment and mechanical mousetraps, says Richard G. Woolworth, 57, chairman and chief executive officer, has taken on the additional post of president, replacing Frederick O. Schweizer, 70, who has retired.

THE EUROMARKETS

FRNs Decline Again Amid Heavy Selling

By Norma Cohen

LONDON — The prices of floating-rate notes declined again Thursday, though they finished slightly above the day's lows, as professionals tried to absorb unusually heavy selling from retail accounts.

"We were hearing that some retail accounts have been ordered to liquidate entire portfolios of floaters," said a trader at a British merchant bank.

At the heart of the problem, traders said, is the original pricing of the FRNs at such narrow spreads over the cost of funds that little profit can be made by holding them now.

Among dollar-straight, prices closed little changed. Dealers said that the benefit to the dollar from a cut in West German interest rates was offset by unexpectedly weak U.S. economic data for the fourth quarter.

Attention was focused on the FRN sector, where the problems of perpetual issues appear to have spread to the more-traditional product, once the choice investment.

"What we are seeing is a restructuring of margins," said a trader at a European bank. At Thursday's prices, effective yields on floaters now offer a spread over the London interbank offered rate, rather

than the lower London interbank bid rate, he added.

The weight of the Deutsche mark in computing European Currency Units prompted two new ECU-denominated bonds, syndicate officials said.

Denmark launched a 200 million ECU, seven-year bond paying 7% and priced at 101 1/8, while Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde issued a 100 million ECU 7 1/2 percent bond due Oct. 17, 1995, and priced at 101 1/4.

By late in the day, after West Germany and Austria announced rate cuts, brokers were quoting both issues barely within their fees, with Denmark at a discount of 1 1/4 and the Italian bank at a discount of 1 1/2.

AUSTRALIA: Rising Debt Jolts 'The Lucky Country'

(Continued from first finance page)

interest that must be paid on it are forecast to grow considerably in the next few decades. In the 1986 fiscal year, interest payments swallowed 17 percent of the foreign exchange earned from exports.

Two U.S. debt-rating agencies, Moody's and Standard & Poor's, recently downgraded Australia's credit rating, but its borrowing costs have barely risen — a sign of continued confidence in the ability of Australian borrowers to repay loans.

But lenders are fickle, and borrowing could become more expensive if perceptions of the Australian situation worsen. "You can't keep on increasing your debt without adjustments," said Martin Cooper, the managing director of Citibank Savings Ltd. in Sydney. "Market officials will come to bear."

Officials concede that the structure of the economy will remain roughly the same. Commodities will dominate, and commodity prices are depressed.

Prices of agricultural commodities, such as wheat and barley,

have also fallen, partly because of trade skirmishes between the United States and the European Community. Australia says that in the present fiscal year, it will lose wheat and barley exports worth \$675 million because of trade battles across the Atlantic.

Donald Horne, a Sydney political scientist, says the problem of Australia's economy are derived from an overreliance on the bounty of the earth instead of on technology and ingenuity.

That was why he chose, with considerable irony, the title "The Lucky Country" for his classic 1964 study of Australia. Professor Horne's purpose was to mislead, however, and Australia soon acquired the nickname "the lucky country."

While Mr. Hawke and his Labor Party colleagues stress the severity of the difficulties that are testing Australia, they also add that important corrective actions have been taken. For example, the flotation of the Australian dollar led to its plunge on foreign-exchange

markets from \$1.16 five years ago to 67 cents today.

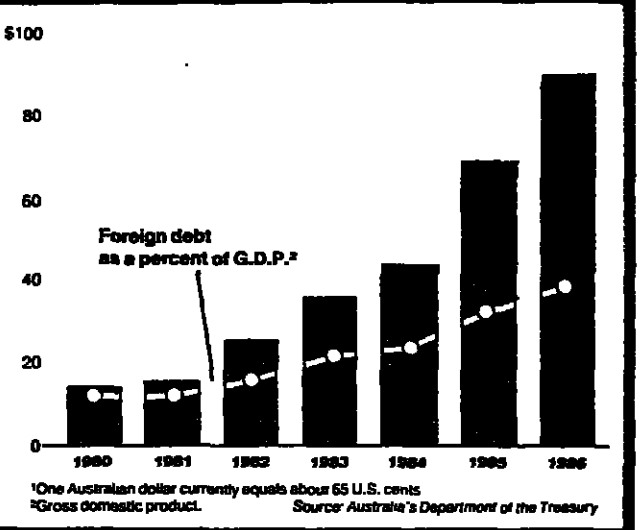
Against other currencies, the change is even more startling. A decade ago, the Australian dollar was worth 330 yen; today it is worth about 100 yen. The lower value of the currency should help Australia's balance of trade, making exports more competitive and imports more costly.

There are already some signs of a turnaround, although economists are awaiting further data to be sure. The change in the exchange rate has also sparked a gold boom, particularly in western Australia.

Meanwhile, tourism is enjoying a boom, as Japanese and Americans flock to Australia, attracted in part by reduced costs resulting from the fall in the exchange rate. But for now, everyone predicts continued difficulties. Inflation-adjusted wages are expected to fall again this year, after declining 5 to 6 percent during the last two years, according to Darryl Hughes, an economic adviser to the federal treasurer. He expects overall economic

Australia's Mounting Foreign Debt

Total foreign debt at the end of June, in billions of Australian dollars



One Australian dollar currently equals about 65 U.S. cents. Source: Australia's Department of the Treasury

growth in 1987 to be 2 percent, and that will come only from a change in the trade accounts, rather than a gain in living standards. "It's going to be a long, hard slog," Mr. Hughes said. "There's no alternative policy worth talking about."

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4:30 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: OTC Prices for various stocks including AOC, ADT, ADV, etc.

Table B: OTC Prices for various stocks including BEI, BFC, BGI, etc.

Table C: OTC Prices for various stocks including CBA, CDB, CDE, etc.

Table D: OTC Prices for various stocks including CFE, CGF, CGH, etc.

Table E: OTC Prices for various stocks including CHA, CHB, CHC, etc.

Table F: OTC Prices for various stocks including CHD, CHE, CHF, etc.

Table G: OTC Prices for various stocks including CHG, CHH, CHI, etc.

Table H: OTC Prices for various stocks including CHJ, CHK, CHL, etc.

Table I: OTC Prices for various stocks including CHM, CHN, CHO, etc.

Table J: OTC Prices for various stocks including CHP, CHQ, CHR, etc.

Table K: OTC Prices for various stocks including CHS, CHT, CHU, etc.

Table L: OTC Prices for various stocks including CHV, CHW, CHX, etc.

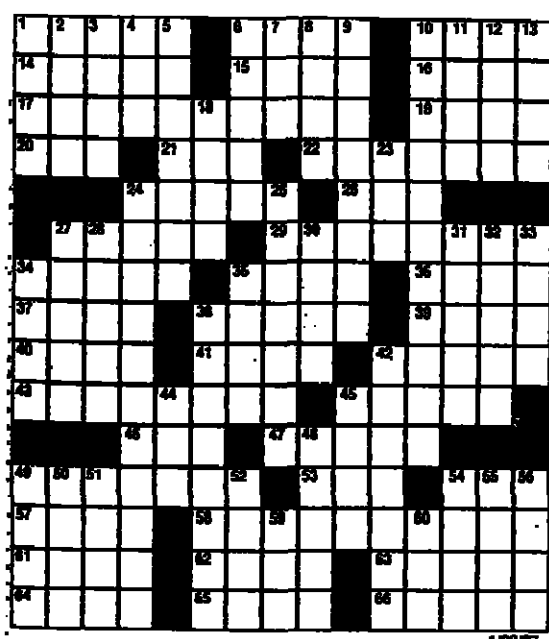
Table M: OTC Prices for various stocks including CHY, CHZ, CHA, etc.

Table N: OTC Prices for various stocks including CHB, CHC, CHD, etc.

Table O: OTC Prices for various stocks including CHE, CHF, CHG, etc.

Table P: OTC Prices for various stocks including CHH, CHI, CHJ, etc.





- ACROSS**
- 1 Attention-getters
  - 6 His pad's the pond, at times Walker's put-down?
  - 14 La. feature
  - 15 Enough, often
  - 16 Ray of the screen
  - 17 Kink peeper?
  - 18 Beauty-Keaton film
  - 20 June celebrity
  - 21 "Annabel Lee" poet
  - 22 Trophy won seven times by Gutzky
  - 24 Carter U.N. man
  - 26 Popeye's laugh
  - 27 Grip tightly
  - 28 Millionaire
  - 34 Oscar d'... Idaho
  - 35 Sci-fi film of '58, with "The"
  - 36 Cat's-paw
  - 37 Laffy goal
  - 38 "There to get"
  - 39 Collinsworth of the grid
  - 40 Compos menu
  - 41 Bash-house sign
  - 42 Macbeth title
  - 43 Double... (term of two meanings)
- DOWN**
- 1 Start of a tot's chant
  - 2 Music to Skehon's ears
  - 3 Observed
  - 4 Country-western star
  - 5 Verb for a hypothesis
  - 6 Commuter's coin
  - 7 Stop... dime
  - 8 Meeting minutes
  - 9 Advice-giving
  - 10 Ties that are dated?
  - 11 Sub in a tub
  - 12 3 to 1, e.g.
  - 13 Hurl
  - 18 Winter lunch choice
  - 23 Bi... plus one
  - 24 Northern escapade?
  - 25 Pygmalion's statue
  - 27 Immaculate
  - 28 Inclined
  - 29 Solo swingers
  - 31 Air-defense org.
  - 32 "To... phrase"
  - 33 Otherwise
  - 34 Cancha, in architecture
  - 35 Super Bowl XX athlete
  - 38 Foxes holdup?
  - 42 Roy Rogers' steed
  - 44 Pierre's prohibition
  - 45 Guitar part
  - 48 These once depicted an Indian
  - 49 Oppositist
  - 50 Daily calisthenics
  - 51 Easy basket
  - 52 Regular
  - 54 Houston of TV
  - 55 Assinibola native
  - 56 Ties that are dated?
  - 58 Furthermore
  - 60 "Birthplace" of songdom

PEANUTS





SPORTS

Navratilova, Mandlikova Australian Open Finalists



Martina Navratilova, bearing down to defeat Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 6-1, 6-6, 6-3, and gain a spot in the Australian Open final.

MELBOURNE — Martina Navratilova, continuing her quest for another spot in the record books, and Hana Mandlikova advanced Thursday to the women's final in Australian Open tennis championships.

Lindqvist was the first Swedish woman to reach the semifinals of a grand slam event. The victory ran Navratilova's latest winning streak to 58 straight matches, second only to her record of 74, which was ended by a semifinal loss to Helena Sukova here in 1984.

The first set, when she served well and broke Kohde-Kilsch in the fourth and sixth games. The fifth seeded Kohde-Kilsch, aiming for her first grand slam singles final, rallied in the second set by repeatedly outmaneuvering Mandlikova, who seemed suddenly listless.

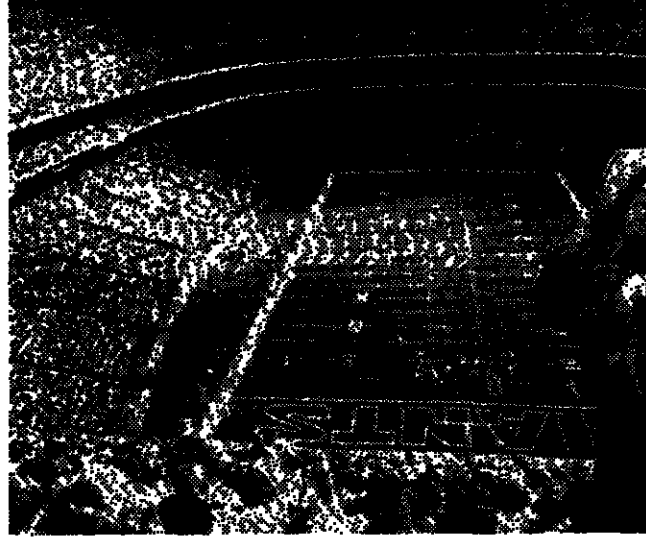
New Zealand to Help Cup Defender

FREMANTLE, Australia — Michael Fay, the New Zealand syndicate chairman, on Thursday rejected a request for assistance from America's Cup challenger Stars & Stripes and agreed to make his fiberglass 12-meter available to the Australian defender Kookaburra III.

It was the first time in 132 years that a defeated challenger has placed his allegiance behind the defender candidate for the world's most prestigious yachting trophy; challengers customarily have presented a united front against the defender.

For Each Team, a Long Road Ends at Super Bowl

By Ken Denlinger Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — When the New York Giants and Denver Broncos departed in California's week, they weren't taking their steps toward the Super Bowl from it.



George Young, who masterminded the rebuilding of the Giants: "I'm attentive to facts."

after their birth, seem capable of climbing past mediocrity? "We have very few players from small schools," said Parcells, the reasoning being that the stronger the competition in college the easier the transition to the NFL.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball, Hockey, and NFL Standings. Includes sub-sections for U.S. College Leaders, NBA All-Star Vote, and NHL Standings.

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Seeking Truth in Baseball

New York Times Service NEW YORK — This was going to be a joyous midwinter review of the videotapes of the New York Mets' World Series victory, a last chance to revel in the glories of baseball as the Super Bowl hits us like a ton of Twinkies.

Europe Set to Tune In

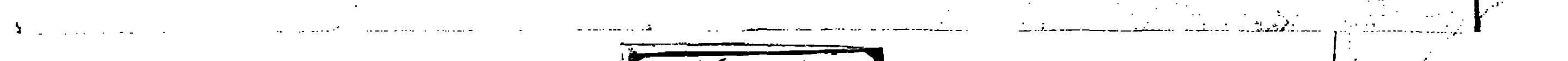
By Andrew Warshaw The Associated Press LONDON — Millions of Europeans are preparing to share the Super Bowl excitement, with television stations in several countries carrying Sunday's National Football League championship game live from Pasadena, California.

Transition

BASEBALL American League CHICAGO — Signed Jerry Rouseff, infielder, to a one-year contract.

Soccer

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY Stockholm, The Netherlands 1-0





OBSERVER

Let's Be Philosophical

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK—I have decided to read philosophy. I had always meant to, but kept putting it off. You know how it is: You mark Saturday night on the calendar and say, "That's when I start reading Wittgenstein," then you wander into the video rental shop on Saturday afternoon and next thing you know you're walking out with "Rose Marie," starring Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald.

You can always read Wittgenstein after doing the supper dishes and watching the flick, right? Just try it. Nobody can come to grips with the categorical imperative for 24 hours after watching Nelson Eddy sing "Indian Love Call." Before proceeding, let me pray that America's philosophy professor does not write to tell me it wasn't Wittgenstein who invented the categorical imperative. I am still unsure myself from last time every philosophy professor in the United States took umbrage because I'd confused René Descartes with David Hume.

It was that incident, in fact, that renewed my determination to get busy with reading philosophy. It is humiliating to be caught accidentally confusing Descartes with Hume. And accident it was, of course, for I am thoroughly familiar with the thought of Descartes. It is famously stated in his "Præfatio, ergo sum," a Latin expression meaning, "I am putative, therefore I do sum." This is sometimes written, "Cogito, ergo sum," meaning, "Being in motion, I naturally add up." David Hume, on the other hand, was incapable of thinking such thoughts since he was never either putative or in motion, and, being Scottish, detested the very idea of thinking in Latin. This he considered a disgusting affectation that the English used to show off Oxford educations.

In any case, the professorial mail assault reminded me that I had been intending to read philosophy ever since leaving college. There I had taken a semester of philosophy but learned little beyond the famous Nietzsche-Sartre Formulation ("Nietzsche is peachy, but Sartre is smarter"). I later apologized to the professor for learning so little and

Nicaragua's Loved, but Neglected Poet

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service
MANAGUA — One can hardly imagine how remote the newborn republic of Nicaragua must have been from the world's cosmopolitan centers during the last century. It was perceived, not quite correctly, as a tropical backwater, steamy, inert and destitute of learning and culture. Yet from a wretched Nicaraguan village emerged Rubén Darío, the vagabond poet who was to influence Latin American and Spanish literature and dazzle Europe. "That such a thing could happen makes you believe either in God or Darwin," said Carlos Martínez Rivas, a Nicaraguan poet who has spent much of his life immersed in Darío's legacy. Sunday was the anniversary of Darío's birth in 1867, and circles of his admirers met in Nicaragua and in the foreign capitals where he spent most of his life: Buenos Aires, Madrid and, especially, Paris. But at a book fair in Managua last month, not a single work of Darío was to be found.



Rubén Darío in a 1911 portrait.

Darío's most direct literary influence was on the Spanish "generation of '88," which included such figures as Ramón del Valle-Inclán and Juan Ramón Jiménez, winner of the 1956 Nobel Prize in Literature. Despite his position in the first rank of writers in Spanish, Darío is largely unknown in the English-speaking world. Part of the reason may be that his Latin heritage, which deeply affected his style, was not understood by Anglo-Saxon readers. Yet Darío was a universal figure. In his early work, he was preoccupied with beauty, love and pleasures of the senses. "Every composition seems to be a sacred hymn to 'Eros,'" Juan Valera wrote of Darío. "The first translations of Darío, reflecting the fashion of the day, tried to imitate the ornate style of the poet. In a small volume of translations published in 1914, Thomas Walsh and Darío translated himself as a product of the 'both old and very modern; both compatible like Hugo during the baroque and like Mallarmé for the modernism.'"

life, are not immediately useful. But Darío, bohemian aesthete though he was, never cut himself off from the world around him. He was a Nicaraguan diplomat and a passionate advocate of Central American and continental unity. In 1905, he published "To Roosevelt," a stirring condemnation of imperialism that is undoubtedly the Sanjuanista favorite Darío poem, the one they have reproduced on posters and reprinted time and again. A fragment of it, translated by Lysander Kemp: "You are primitive and modern, simple and complex; You are one part George Washington and one part Nimrod. You are the United States, Future invader of our naive America With its Indian blood, an American That still prays to Christ and still speaks Spanish."

PEOPLE

15 Rockers Inducted Into U.S. Hall of Fame

The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inducted 15 individuals or groups of the music of hard beat and blues on Wednesday, including the first woman to receive such an honor, Aretha Franklin. Joining the "Queen of Soul" as honorees at a ceremony in New York were The Coasters, Eddie Cochran, Bo Diddley, Marvin Gaye, Bill Haley, E.B. King, Clyde McPhatter, Ricky Nelson, Roy Orbison, Carl Perkins, Smokey Robinson, Big Joe Turner, Muddy Waters and Jackie Wilson. More than half the inductees were voted in posthumously, including Cochran, a rockabilly-style performer who died in a 1960 car crash; Gaye, the classic Motown vocalist who was shot and killed in 1984 by his father; and Nelson, the one-time teen idol who died in a plane crash on New Year's Eve 1985. Haley, McPhatter, Turner, Waters and Wilson are the other deceased performers honored.

The New York City storyteller Diane Wolfstein said Wednesday that two strands of jewels that might once have belonged to a Sicilian queen 4,000 years ago were stolen from her on her way to London. Wolfstein was in London to narrate her pre-Babylonian epic poem, "Immense Queen of Heaven and Earth," at the Second International Storytelling Festival. She said the jewels, consisting of small lapis lazuli beads interspersed with lapis lazuli beads, were in her handbag that was stolen at New York's John F. Kennedy Airport on Jan. 13. She said the jewels were bought by her husband, the gem dealer Benjamin Zacker, in 1983 from a relative of Charles Leonard Woolley, who was chief archaeologist of the site of the ancient Mesopotamian city of Ur in 1922. She has been telling stories to children in Central Park at the Christian Andersen statue 17 years.

President Ronald Reagan Wednesday selected Art Linkletter for ambassadorial rank as commissioner general of the U.S. exhibition at the 1988 International Exhibition in Brisbane, Linkletter, 74, is a veteran broadcaster, author and lecturer who has served as master of ceremonies of popular U.S. television shows. His appointment is subject to confirmation by the Senate.

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